





## Waldheim Supports 'Statehood' For Palestine, Raises UN Storm

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 29 (UPI) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in remarks that seem to go well beyond previous statements, has publicly expressed support for the formation of a Palestinian state.

The remarks, made in an extemporaneous speech at an Arab League dinner in New York Friday night, touched off a political storm at the United Nations, with Israel accusing the secretary-general of abandoning his mediator's role in the Middle East situation. A transcript of Mr. Waldheim's address was circulated in limited fashion by the league afterward.

Language similar to that used by the secretary-general appeared in an Arab-backed resolution adopted today by the General Assembly.

In speeches earlier this summer, the secretary-general limited him-

self to urging recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." That was the language he used in an address in Tunis on July 7.

However, in his remarks at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel dinner, Mr. Waldheim declared that the Palestinians "have a right to self-determination, including statehood."

The Israeli mission to the U.N. accused Mr. Waldheim of "exceeding the limits of his office" by "putting himself squarely on the side of one of the parties in the Arab-Israeli conflict."

The statement asserted that Mr. Waldheim's apparent change of position was linked to a possible bid for a third five-year term of office. Mr. Waldheim's second term runs out at the end of 1981.

Although Arab spokesmen said they were pleased with Mr. Waldheim's remarks, they were careful

to temper their enthusiasm. Clovis Maksoud, Mr. Waldheim's dinner host and a representative of the league, which includes 21 Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "I'm pleased that the secretary-general is active, and the position he has taken reflects the consensus of the international community. Naturally it helps."

### 'Helpful' Remarks

The PLO observer at the U.N., Zuhdi Labib Terzi, called Mr. Waldheim's remarks "helpful, very helpful."

However, some of Mr. Waldheim's aides expressed fear that his Arab League remarks could damage his standing with the U.S.

U.S. diplomats declined formal comment on Mr. Waldheim's remarks because they had not yet seen the transcript. The version circulated by the Arab League was transcribed from a tape recording.

Mr. Waldheim called William vanden Heuvel, the deputy U.S. delegate, and assured him that he had said nothing new. Privately, American officials indicated that they were disposed to accept Mr. Waldheim's assurances.

"I feel this is something I have said in the past," Mr. Waldheim said in a telephone interview. "We are playing here with words. What are legitimate rights? The right of self-determination. This implies statehood."

### 'Unfair' Accusation

Mr. Waldheim also characterized as "unfair" the Israeli accusation that his remarks were designed to promote a third term.

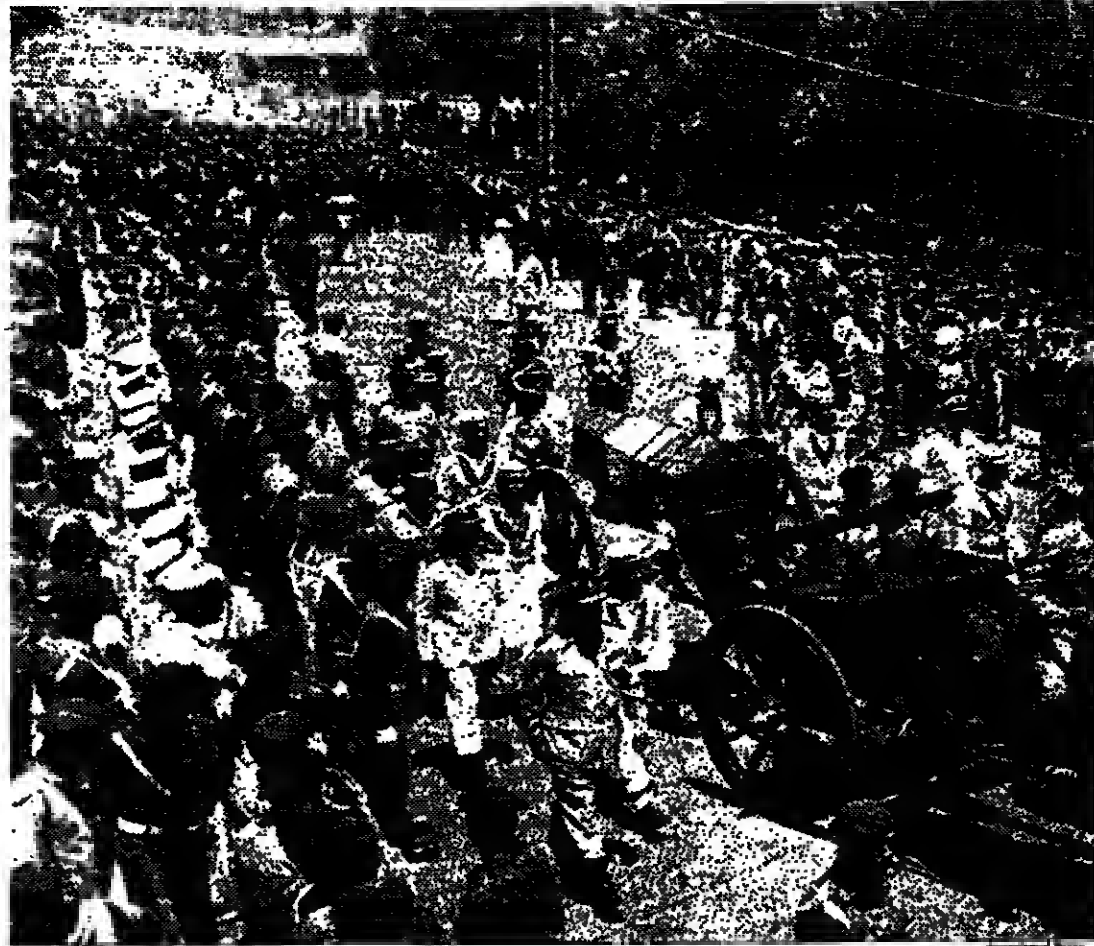
The secretary-general spoke to about 95 people at the Waldorf-Astoria dinner. Following is the portion of his speech as recorded by the Arab League that has aroused criticism.

"I think there can be no doubt that a Middle East settlement can be achieved only if we find a solution for the Palestinian issue. As long as the Palestinian issue has not been resolved, there can be no comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question."

"This means that foreign forces have to be withdrawn from the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem. It also means that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians have to be respected."

"They have a right to self-determination, including statehood. The representative of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organization, has to participate in the negotiating process."

Mr. Waldheim had previously urged PLO participation in peace talks, a position also taken by the Western European nations.



Caisson bearing the remains of the deposed shah of Iran en route to Al Rifa Mosque in Cairo.

## Tokyo Approves Increase Of 9.7% in Defense Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

formal legislation is sent to the parliament this fall.

There are many signs that the Japanese are willing to accept a larger military establishment — despite a constitution that officially bans a defense force. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, with its large new parliamentary majorities,

## Soviet Hijacker Gets 8 Years Hard Labor

MOSCOW, July 29 (Reuters) — A Soviet court has sentenced an unemployed man to eight years hard labor for attempting to hijack a Soviet airliner and divert it to Turkey, a Soviet newspaper said today.

The newspaper said Valery Martirosov, 20, put a knife to the throat of a stewardess on a March 20 flight from Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, to the Armenian capital of Yerevan. He was overpowered by passengers and crew. The newspaper said the sentence was a light one. Soviet law allows for the death penalty for hijacking.

is in a position to override Socialist opposition and get whatever level of military expenditures it wants.

But the new government of Premier Zenko Suzuki also is wedded to the principle of reducing the country's dependence on national bonds to finance the government and has decreed the fiscal year beginning next April 1 will be one of austerity.

Breaking the governmentwide guideline to permit higher defense spending proved immediately unpopular today with some businessmen, who, concerned about deficit financing, wanted the government to hold the line in all departments.

Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, registered his complaint at the Finance Ministry, saying he found it "strange" that the government was exempting defense spending from the guidelines.

With the increase approved today, the defense agency would be spending about \$10.9 billion for the next fiscal year.

## Shah Buried In Pomp at Cairo Rites

(Continued from Page 1)

drove the shah from his throne 17 months ago.

Mr. Nixon came as a private citizen, to pay his "last respects to a friend for 30 years, a loyal friend and ally of the U.S.," he said yesterday. He said the Carter administration's failure to give decisive support to the shah during the revolution "one of the black pages of American foreign policy."

After the burial, Mr. Sadat, Prince Reza, Mr. Nixon and other members of the mourning group appeared on the mosque's steps and stood at attention while buglers played an Egyptian military funeral air.

After the music ended, Mr. Nixon stepped over to the prince, hugged him and kissed him on each cheek. Then Mr. Sadat, the shah's family and other dignitaries left in limousines. The crowd quickly dispersed.

The Sadats and the shah's family went to the Kabbah Palace, on the northeast edge of Cairo, to receive condolences. Mr. Nixon's son-in-law, Edward Cox, who accompanied the former president to Cairo, said Mr. Nixon would have dinner tonight with the shah's family and would meet privately tomorrow with Mr. Sadat at the president's summer home in Alexandria.

The shah's battle against lymph cancer resulted in removal of his gallbladder and spleen and spread of his liver. Chemotherapy so weakened his resistance that he developed a series of infections, and it was a hemorrhage from one of them, an abscess on the pancreas, that killed him.

## Thatcher Defeats Censure Motion On Employment

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, July 29 — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government tonight defeated by 59 votes a no-confidence motion tabled by the opposition leader, former Prime Minister James Callaghan, who assailed the government's economic policies against a background of mounting unemployment. The vote was 333-274.

During a tumultuous Commons debate, Mrs. Thatcher defended her tough anti-inflation measures and said she would not change policies in order to reduce unemployment. "Far from demoralizing the country," she said, "we are doing what the country elected us to do — and this government will have the guts to see it through."

"It is no good dreaming about U-turns. There are not any available," she said. "To adopt our policies to be realistic and optimistic about our people, their resolution and their future."

Citing Britain's total of 1.9 million jobless, the highest since the 1930s and representing about 7.8 percent of the work force, the Labor motion charged that the government's economic and social policies were "spreading mass unemployment, undermining British industry and demoralizing the country."

## 3 Students Die In Indian Riots

NEW DELHI, July 29 (UPI) — Police firing on student demonstrators killed three persons and wounded more than 30 as riots against prices and taxes continued in the southern state of Karnataka, the Press Trust of India said today.

Opposition members of the Karnataka State Assembly went on strike to protest the breakdown of law and order in the state, where more than 300 persons have been arrested in the past week and 18 killed.

The violence began July 21, when 10,000 angry farmers in the towns of Nargund and Navalgund in northern Karnataka protested against heavy taxes on irrigation water and rising fertilizer prices.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Syrian Troops Stop Leftist Battles in Beirut

BEIRUT, July 29 (UPI) — Syrian troops of the Arab peace-keeping force intervened today to halt street battles between leftist militias in Beirut, witnesses said. There were no immediate reports of casualties among the heavily armed combatants, but three policemen were wounded by stray bullets.

The fighting, the second round of intermittent clashes in the past hours, was between Moslem Shiite militias and followers of the Ba'ath party. A prominent pro-Iraqi Lebanese Ba'ath politician was killed yesterday, triggering machine-gun and rocket-pellet-grenade clashes between the two sides.

The pro-Iraqi faction of the Ba'ath party is at odds with Lebanon's nearly one million Shiite Moslems — supporters of the Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who is also a Shiite.

### 16 Sentenced to Death for Angola Bombing

LISBON, July 29 (Reuters) — An Angolan court sentenced 16 persons today for their part in a bombing campaign waged for the past 1 years by an opposition guerrilla movement.

In a report reaching here from the capital of Luanda, the Angola's agency, Angop, said security services since last November have arrested 124 persons, 96 of whom still await trial.

A statement in Lisbon from the South African-backed National Union for Total Independence of Angola accepted responsibility for the bombing campaign and said it would explode 16 more bombs to avenge those sentenced to death. The statement appeared in the rightist daily *Expresso*.

### Johannesburg Municipal Workers Strike

JOHANNESBURG, July 29 (AP) — About 4,500 black workers, approximately a third of this city's municipal work force, were on strike today demanding more pay.

The strikers included some 2,500 workers in the sanitation department about 500 maintenance men in the bus service and other black employees of the traffic and gas departments and at the municipal produce market. Garbage began piling up in the streets and police stood by at various city departments and at black workers' hostels where the strikers were gated. But so far there was no major impact on this city of 800,000.

### ETA Suspected in Terrorist Attack in Madrid

MADRID, July 29 (AP) — Three terrorists shot up a general's car in downtown Madrid today, killing the general's bodyguard and wounding him and his driver. The bodyguard was the 74th person slain in political violence in Spain this year.

The military hospital where they were taken reported both Gen. Adolfo Arana and his driver to be seriously hurt, but associating the general said his wounds were not severe.

Police said they suspected Basque separatists because empty shell casings of a type of ammunition favored by the Basque separatist organization ETA were found at the scene. Since 1977, 24 military men, including generals, have been killed by terrorists. ETA has claimed responsibility for 20 of the killings.

### 2 U.S. Sailors Die in Far East Ship Collision

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI) — The U.S. aircraft carrier *Midway* and a Panamanian merchant ship collided near the Philippines, killing two U.S. sailors on the carrier, the Pentagon reported today.

A Navy spokeswoman said two crewmen were killed and three injured aboard the carrier. She said initial information indicated there were deaths or injuries aboard the Panamanian registered vessel, *Cactus*.

She said the *Midway*, which is stationed at Yokosuka, Japan, en route to Singapore for a previously scheduled port visit when the accident occurred in the Palawan passage about 450 miles (720 km) southwest of the Philippines.

### Flood Emergency Declared in Half of Poland

WARSAW, July 29 (Reuters) — Authorities have declared a state of emergency in nearly half of Poland to cope with floods, the state radio said today.

It said the emergency procedures affected 22 of the 49 provinces, including Warsaw, where the Vistula river had risen almost to the top of its banks in some districts. Soldiers built sandbag barriers along the banks, and roads in Warsaw were closed.

### Arab Inmates' Hunger Strike Grows in Israel

TEL AVIV, July 29 (NYT) — The hunger strike of Arab security prisoners widened yesterday with the addition of 206 inmates of Ashdod and 45 in Ramle Prison, officials said today.

The prisoners acted in solidarity with 47 convicts in Nafha in their who have been striking for 17 days to protest conditions in the Twenty-five men in other prisons joined the strike earlier.

Felicia Langer, the attorney for some of the Nafha inmates, visited jail today. She said that the authorities discontinued force feeding and men died last week.

## El Salvador Troops Slay 6 in Attack on Guerrillas

SAN SALVADOR, July 29 (UPI) — National Guardsmen, preparing for a massive assault against leftist guerrillas, stormed a rebel stronghold in San Salvador early today and killed six guerrillas, including two women, a spokesman said.

The attack coincided with the announcement that 8,000 farmers from three areas north of El Salvador were evacuated in anticipation of a major assault by guardsmen and army troops on leftist guerrillas in the country.

A guard spokesman said about 50 guardsmen stormed a house in southwest San Salvador, killing four men and two women who were members of the Popular Liberation Forces leftist guerrilla group.

### Scaled Ladder

An undetermined number of other guerrillas scaled a ladder across a patio wall to escape from the one-story, four-room house used as a guerrilla stronghold, the spokesman said. The attack lasted for 45 minutes, the spokesman said. Inside the house, guardsmen found rifles, pistols and a mimeograph machine for printing propaganda, he said.

Neighbors disputed the guard's version, saying they heard some shots but not a major shootout. The guard provided names and ages for the victims, but a morgue spokesman said the bodies were shot beyond recognition.

Some 2,000 peasants were moved yesterday from their rural homes to the city of Aguilar, 20 miles north of San Salvador, in the latest of three mass evacuations by government troops, authorities said.

"The idea is to clear the areas of civilians so that we can later clear it of the subversives," a military source who asked not to be identified said yesterday.

The planned assaults mark a significant shift in the pattern of the Central American nation's continuing political violence, which until now has been characterized by hit-and-run attacks by leftist guerrillas and assassinations by rightist extremists.

### 3 Skiers Conquer Peak

TOKYO, July 29 (AP) — Three American mountaineers climbed 24,388-foot Mount Muztagh Ata in northwestern China yesterday and skied down from the peak, the Chinese news agency, Xinhua, reported today. The three were identified as Ned Gillette, 35, of Boston, Galen Rowell, 40, of California and Janet Reynolds, 24, of Middlebury, Vt.

Mr. Nu, who had been under detention for five years, left Burma in 1969 after his last rejected his proposal to return to Burma to help the government.

Mr. Nu became independent Burma's first prime minister. He led the country and served for a brief interval from 1958 and 1960, when he served as caretaker prime minister.

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## Anti-Carter Rebels Split on Substitute

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT) — The rebellion against President Jimmy Carter on Capitol Hill moved forward yesterday as a group of House Democrats urged a substitute for the president's nomination next week.

For many of these Democrats, these defections could also jeopardize their own chances in the fall. "Reagan's ahead 60 per cent to 20 per cent in the polls," said Rep. John Cavanaugh of Nebraska. "The Billy Carter fiasco is hurting around them. They go home to their districts and feel a groundswell of animosity against the president. That breeds fear into any political candidate."

### Open Convention Backed

For the first time, New York Mayor Edward Koch, long a backer of the president, has said he might withdraw his support. In Pittsburgh, the Democratic Party chairman, Dr. Cyril Wecht, urged "a very serious consideration" of an open convention because "the party cannot afford to be dragged down by the top of the ticket." Similar sentiments came from party leaders in other major states.

The movement against Mr. Carter has been aided by the lack of any real affection for loyalty toward him on Capitol Hill, observers say. "The president's relations here are terrible," said Rep. Blanchard, who has generally supported him. "There's no well-spring of warmth for him here."

### Senate Leadership Has Been

privately urged by aides and other politicians to consider approaching the president to ask him to throw the convention open or to step aside. The corridors have been full of talk about a compromise ticket of Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie to satisfy the Carter camp and partisans of Sen. Kennedy.

But Mr. Mondale repeatedly seeks to squelch such talk. In a letter yesterday to one disaffected congressman, he said he had "no intention of becoming" a candidate for the presidential nomination, arguing that it would be "a breach of faith with the voters" to try to overturn the primaries' results at the convention, which opens Aug. 11.

### Meanwhile, talk seemed to be

spreading on Capitol Hill about Sen. Jackson's more active seeking the nomination. The congressional group announced yesterday that it would be financed by \$200,000 raised by Arnold Picker, an entertainment executive with close ties to Sen. Jackson.

The senator met during the day with Sen. Kennedy to discuss the situation. According to Richard Drayne, a Kennedy spokesman, Sen. Kennedy told his colleague from Washington state that he had no objection to anyone else's entering the contest, but that he was in the race to stay.

### Even so, a lot of Democrats view

the new committee as a lost cause. "I'm not sure there's any way out of the dilemma," said Rep. John S. Schmitz, who says Mr. Carter could lose his district in Akron, Ohio. "It's one of those situations we'll just have to live with."

Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona remarked that it was "possible but improbable" that someone other than Mr. Carter would win the nomination.

Another obstacle is the rivalry between the pro-Kennedy partisans and supporters of various alternative candidates. Sen. Kennedy insists that he will not withdraw his candidacy, but several members of the new committee say that his withdrawal is the only way to stop the president.



**SLOW TRAIL TO TEXAS** — Chantal Herbe and Isabelle Briand pause with their horse in Shattuck, Ill. The two Frenchwomen are traveling from Canada to Texas by horse and wagon, taking back roads and staying at farms on the way. They cover an average of 10 miles a day.

## U.S. Moving to Deport Many of Iranians Seized in Washington Demonstrations

By Donald P. Baker and Donnel Nunes

WASHINGTON, July 29 (WP) — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will seek to deport many of the 173 supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini who were arrested during demonstrations in Washington last Sunday.

Sources said the INS plans to employ the strict provisions of regulations that were adopted as part of a get-tough policy after the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran last November.

The pro-Khomeini Iranians refused to give their names when they appeared in District of Columbia Superior Court yesterday to face charges of disorderly conduct.

That tactic could backfire on the demonstrators if they also refuse to identify themselves to INS agents, because one provision of the regulations requires students and other aliens here on temporary visas to provide "full and truthful disclosures of all information requested" by the INS.

The new regulations make it easier for immigration officials to win deportation of aliens by requiring them to answer any question, regardless of whether the information is permanent. The regulations also make aliens deportable if they are convicted of a crime that carries a possible sentence of more than a year, even if they receive a lighter prison term.

Just how the INS plans to apply

the regulations is unclear. Both Justice Department and INS officials refused to comment on the move, which apparently was decided on late Sunday night during high-level discussions between INS Director David Crosland and the Justice Department.

One INS official said immigration authorities believe that most of the arrested demonstrators are students who are in violation of the conditions of their visas. He said that many of them are probably working without proper authorization and that others who are supposed to be studying full time may have dropped out of school.

"If they are here illegally," said one INS source, "then you know what's going to happen to them."

### Mistreatment Charged

It was a ragtag army of demonstrators who limped or helped each other into the courtroom to enter pleas of not guilty before Judge John Hess. Many of them complained about mistreatment and overcrowding during their overnight stay in jail.

But a deputy U.S. marshal called it "quite an acting job. They weren't limping until they reached the stage [courtroom]," he said.

Defense attorney Daniel McCarthy told Judge Hess that some of his clients had been mistreated and insisted that their conditions and complaints be made part of the court record.

He said that six to eight of his

## Vesco Claims Libya-Carter Role

Arranged \$220,000 Payment, 2 Senators Are Told

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT) — Sen. Dennis DeConcini said yesterday that Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, "takes credit for orchestrating" Libya's payment of \$220,000 to Billy Carter, the president's brother, but the senator said he had no independent evidence to confirm the assertion.

Sen. DeConcini, D-Ariz., and Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, said that they had interviewed Mr. Vesco for about eight hours Sunday in the Bahamas. Sen. DeConcini gave reporters an account of his trip soon after he returned to the capital yesterday afternoon.



Robert Vesco

He and Sen. Hatch characterized Mr. Vesco as a "con man" and reserved judgment on his truthfulness, but they also said that he seemed to know what he was talking about. "Everything he's told us that I have been able to check out has checked out," Sen. Hatch said.

In his account, Sen. DeConcini said, "Vesco says his move to get the Libyans to pay Billy Carter is vengeance toward this administration."

Mr. Vesco was indicted several times in the early 1970s on fraud and embezzlement charges arising from an international swindle in which mutual-fund investors lost millions of dollars. The Carter administration, like its predecessors, has tried to bring Mr. Vesco back to the United States for trial.

### Probe of Allegations

Sen. DeConcini and Sen. Hatch said that they would investigate Mr. Vesco's allegations through names, dates and telephone numbers that he provided.

The Arizona senator said that Mr. Vesco "takes credit for orchestrating the entire matter — for authorizing, suggesting or recommending that the Libyans pay him [Mr. Carter] in order to implicate the administration."

He also quoted Mr. Vesco as saying that he had told the Libyans when to pay Mr. Carter and had suggested the sequence of a large payment followed by a small one.

In a registration statement filed with the Justice Department July 14, Mr. Carter said he had been an agent for Vesco and reported that he received \$200,000 last January and \$200,000 in April. He has told friends on several occasions that the \$200,000 was to reimburse him for expenses he incurred while he was entertaining a delegation of Libyan officials in Atlanta last year. In his public statements, however, Mr. Carter has termed both the amounts loans.

Ramadan Barg, a political officer at the Libyan Embassy in Washington, said in a recent interview that he knew of no official Libyan dealings with or payments to Mr. Vesco.

Sen. DeConcini said that Mr.

Vesco had told the two senators that he wanted the president's brother to be involved in Libya's efforts to secure the release of U.S. airplanes, including C-130 military transports, that Libya had purchased. The State Department has refused to authorize release of the planes, in part because of Libya's support for terrorist activities.

As part of the alleged plan to obtain the C-130s, an informant told federal prosecutors in New York that he met with Mr. Barg and others.

### Soviet Pullout Nearly Complete

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP) — The Soviet Union has nearly completed its pullout of about 20,000 Red Army troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany, Radio Moscow reported today.

The withdrawal, announced last October by President Leonid Brezhnev, was viewed by Western observers as part of Moscow's propaganda campaign against NATO plans to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. NATO decided in December to proceed with the missile program.

Despite the Soviet withdrawal, Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe still outnumber NATO's by approximately 150,000 troops, according to Western estimates.

### Pacific Islands Jolted

DENVER, July 29 (UPI) — A severe earthquake rocked the Santa Cruz Islands in the South Pacific today, the U.S. Geological Survey said. The tremor, registering 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, was the fourth large earthquake in the islands in less than three weeks.

ers in Washington in June, 1979, according to sources familiar with the informant's statements.

The senators' trip to the Bahamas was part of a Senate Judiciary Committee inquiry into the way the Justice Department has handled 15 public corruption cases, including that of Mr. Vesco. The committee last week authorized Sen. DeConcini and Sen. Hatch to investigate "alleged contacts" between Mr. Vesco and members of the Carter administration. The inquiry was to focus on allegations that Mr. Vesco, through intermediaries, had tried to take care of his legal problems or to help the Libyans obtain the airplanes through bribery or other improper means.

In theory, the inquiry was to be separate from an investigation of the Billy Carter case being conducted by a special subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. But, as Sen. Hatch said, the two inquiries could become intertwined.

In an interview last week, Mr. Carter said that he had never met Mr. Vesco and had never attempted to use influence to help Libya obtain the planes.

Mr. Vesco said he had represented the Libyans in a number of financial transactions, according to Sen. DeConcini. He led the senators to believe that he had documents and tape recordings that might support his account, but he did not produce them.

"I am not going to go on a witch hunt or a prolonged investigation based solely on what this man has told us," Sen. DeConcini said. "I am not going to take what he says as factual information." On the other hand, the senator said, he and Sen. Hatch would not hesitate to pursue the investigation "if it leads us to the White House or anywhere else."

For more than a year, federal prosecutors in Manhattan have been investigating the possibility that Libyans officials, Mr. Vesco and others were involved in an elaborate bribery plot to secure administration approval for the shipment of military and commercial aircraft to Libya.

They are now looking for evidence to support their case.

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## Children of Shah to Be Allowed To Study in U.S., Widow to Visit

WASHINGTON, July 29 (WP) — The Carter administration said yesterday that it will continue to permit the children of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to attend school in the United States and to be visited here periodically by their mother, the former Empress Farah. The deposed shah died Sunday in Egypt.

State Department spokesman John Tattner said that the U.S. government will stand by the commitments it made regarding the shah's family prior to his departure from the United States for Panama in December.

The main points of the still secret agreement covered the conditions under which the shah could return to this country for medical treatment. They also are known to have included a promise that his four school-age children could continue their education here and that their mother, now living in Egypt, could visit them regularly to supervise their care and schooling.

Mr. Tattner said that, while the family's plans are unclear, he understood that at least some of the children "probably will return here to school in the fall" and added that the shah's widow "still has the right to visit them."

He said that six to eight of his

production of arms," he has said. In effect, he argues that the Russians know they would lose a new arms race and thus would be more apt to negotiate meaningfully when faced with the prospect of a U.S. buildup.

Calling such a view "unrealistic, simplistic and dangerous," Mr. Brown said, "The truth is that comprehensive military superiority, either side — absolute supremacy, if you will — is a military and economic impossibility, if the other side is determined to prevent it."

### Japanese to Tighten Whale Meat Imports

TOKYO, July 29 (UPI) — Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today it has tightened controls on whale meat and products to prevent illegal imports from countries not belonging to the 24-nation International Whaling Commission.

Ministry officials said that more than 850 tons of whale meat were imported from Taiwan, a non-commission member, between last October and February via South Korea. Japan is one of the few countries where whale meat is used for human consumption. Its imports totaled 27,000 tons in 1979.

Speakers said the bill, if approved by the assembly, would curtail academic freedom and place autonomous state schools and colleges under supervision of the Education Ministry.

As the group marched to the assembly, in defiance of a ban on demonstrations, half of the participants broke off.

### Filipino Students March to Protest Tighter Controls

MANILA, July 29 (UPI) — About 10,000 students today staged the biggest demonstration in nearly eight years of martial law at a suburban university, protesting a government move to tighten control over the nation's campuses.

The students tried to march to the interim National Assembly, about five miles from the University of the Philippines in nearby Quezon City, but were blocked by a phalanx of about 200 riot police armed with shields and truncheons. Four water-cannon-equipped firetrucks also stood by, forcing the protesters to disperse peacefully after demonstrating for about four hours.

The students had earlier boycotted lectures and paraded around the sprawling campus, a boisterous of activism before the declaration of martial law in 1972, to protest the proposed Education Act of 1980.

Speakers said the bill, if approved by the assembly, would curtail academic freedom and place autonomous state schools and colleges under supervision of the Education Ministry.

As the group marched to the assembly, in defiance of a ban on demonstrations, half of the participants broke off.

### Disputes Carter Foes on Arms Race

WASHINGTON, July 29 (WP) — A direct challenge to a Republican campaign platform that calls for military superiority over the Soviet Union, Defense Secretary Harold Brown said yesterday that a notion is militarily and morally impossible if the Russians are determined to prevent it.

Brown left no doubt that in the next two weeks, we will be filling in 19 more states with electoral votes of 227."

Anderson spent the day in a speech to the California Club of California in San Francisco. The secretary argued that seeking clear superiority over the Soviet Union, Defense Secretary Harold Brown said yesterday that a notion is militarily and morally impossible if the Russians are determined to prevent it.

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## The Civiletti Performance

The Watergate analogy is a hummer, and the sooner people eliminate it from their thinking about the Billy Carter business, the sooner they will stand a chance of sorting out the rights and wrongs of the case. Jimmy Carter is no R.M. Nixon, brother Billy is no plumber and the Civiletti Justice Department isn't John Mitchell's old shop. This attorney general hasn't been sitting around listening to Liddy-type plans to commit crimes of violence.

But people who are trying to keep this thing from bogging down in the misleading Watergate analogy — one that doesn't do justice to the Watergate crimes and that makes it harder to understand exactly what is amiss in the Billy business — could surely use a little help from the administration. It was the White House that made an issue out of demonstrating how different its responses were from those of the caught-out Nixon people of 1972 — and who thus invited the Watergate imagery into the discussion. And then there is the Civiletti performance. It's almost as if the Carter administration's attorney general were asking for unnecessary trouble and comparison with the had old days.

First, the White House said it had had no "contacts" with the Justice Department about the Billy Carter case. Then Mr. Civiletti supported that claim by denying he had talked to the president about the case, and he reinforced his assertion by explaining, "We don't make it a practice of discussing investigations with the White House." But within a few hours, the White House told Mr. Civiletti that the president had made a note of a conversation the two of them had had about Billy and that the note would probably become public knowledge. That led Mr. Civiletti to put out a statement admitting to having had

an "informal, brief exchange" about Billy Carter with the president but trying to explain away his first statement as a matter of linguistics.

Mr. Civiletti's attempted distinction between an "informal, brief exchange" and a "talk" or "discussion" won't stand up. It is a lawyer's quibble and not a very good one. In common everyday language, a person who says he hasn't "talked" with someone is eliminating all conversation except, maybe, hello and goodbye. By admitting on Friday what he denied on Thursday, Mr. Civiletti has, at best, conveyed the impression that he and the Department of Justice follow the prevailing political winds and, at worst, that they are prepared to shave the truth to protect the president. It is this conflict between Mr. Civiletti's statements — not the fact that he spoke to the president about Billy Carter's problems — that raises questions about the integrity of the Justice Department, and that has raised all those Watergate ghosts.

While Mr. Civiletti probably exercised poor judgment in even mentioning the matter to the president, it could be argued he was merely carrying out the attorney general's traditional role of warning his boss of impending legal storms. And it is also true that there is still no evidence suggesting that the department yielded to — or was even subjected to — influence in the Billy Carter case. In fact, the existing public record indicates the case was handled no differently from the way other, similar cases have been handled. But those conflicting statements of the attorney general raise a shadow of a doubt about the process through which this case was settled. Neither Mr. Civiletti, the department nor the White House can stand much more of this.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## What to Do in El Salvador

Aside from keeping the nuclear peace, the most demanding task of U.S. foreign policy since World War II has been to cope with Third World change. At various times and places, the United States has sought to stand firm, at others to go with the flow. But probably nowhere has it tried harder than it currently is in El Salvador to preempt revolution by reform. That is the special significance of the U.S. effort to help bring progress and order out of the extraordinary convulsions there.

The tipping point in El Salvador came toward the end of 1979 when, with terror spreading on both the left and right, a pretty promising centrist coalition or junta fell apart. Centrist Salvadorans found themselves forced to decide whether to look right and form a new coalition with military elements ranging from the responsible to the reckless, or whether to throw in on the left with revolutionaries and the worker, peasant and student organizations increasingly under their influence. Among the reform-minded there was a grave awareness that, either way, they would have trouble taming the more violence-prone of their comrades. But they thought they could do it, or they yielded to what they felt was the rush of history. They chose and, in so doing, split the center.

U.S. policymakers have been laboring to

rally Salvadorans of the center and center-left to the side of the government junta. That is the way to strengthen the civilians' weight in it and to enhance the prospects of effective reform. The going has been rough, but the United States has found it politically more feasible and ideologically less objectionable to support reform, even reform soiled by some repression, than to condone revolution, especially revolution stained by nihilism. For its pains, the administration has suffered the scorn of the right, which is outraged by the reformist thrust of U.S. policy, and the pity of the left, which is appalled at the appearance of U.S. complicity with the had old oligarchy.

It is a difficult policy to conduct and explain, and it may fail: It takes a real optimist to believe that the center in El Salvador will hold. What those who spurn the junta seem to us to ignore, however, is that they are helping spin the country toward a civil war that will make the current carnage look like kid stuff. The junta the United States is supporting has far to go to contain its own violence, broaden the political process and develop economic development. To think that those objectives could be effectively pursued by dumping the junta, however, is a dream.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### No Center in Latin America

Latin America is still lacking in political structures. Politics in the area is still a matter of personalities and parties with a more or less defined program and a corresponding voter base are a rarity. Imported ideas such as "democracy," "socialism" or "Communist revolution" are now making some headway, but in the absence of a stable center the result is usually a head-on conflict between opposite poles.

In such cases the only organization capable of maintaining order is usually the military, which in contrast to the political parties has defined structures and whether we like it or not, the only present hope of preventing extremes in Latin America is enlightened military dictatorship.

The alternative is Castro-type totalitarianism, and that has proved incapable of producing either freedom or development.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Spain and the EEC

The European Community has reassured Spain and Portugal that their EEC entry ne-

gotiations would proceed on course. But the Nine gave no political commitment to the January, 1983 entry date that the two Iberian countries are aiming at.

Equivalence over the next round of enlargement, after Greece joins at the beginning of next year, has been increasingly apparent in the six weeks since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing dropped a heavy hint that Spanish membership might have to be delayed as a result of the problems which have arisen inside the present Community over the budget.

As stated, President Giscard d'Estaing's position is disingenuous, and is not, therefore, a straightforward exposition of what he has in mind.

The simplest interpretation is that he is only addressing a domestic political audience.

The president is merely electioneering in advance of next May's presidential elections, so as to reassure those French farmers who already feel threatened by Spanish imports, but without seriously believing that the budgetary problem need therefore hold up the next phase of enlargement.

— From the *Financial Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

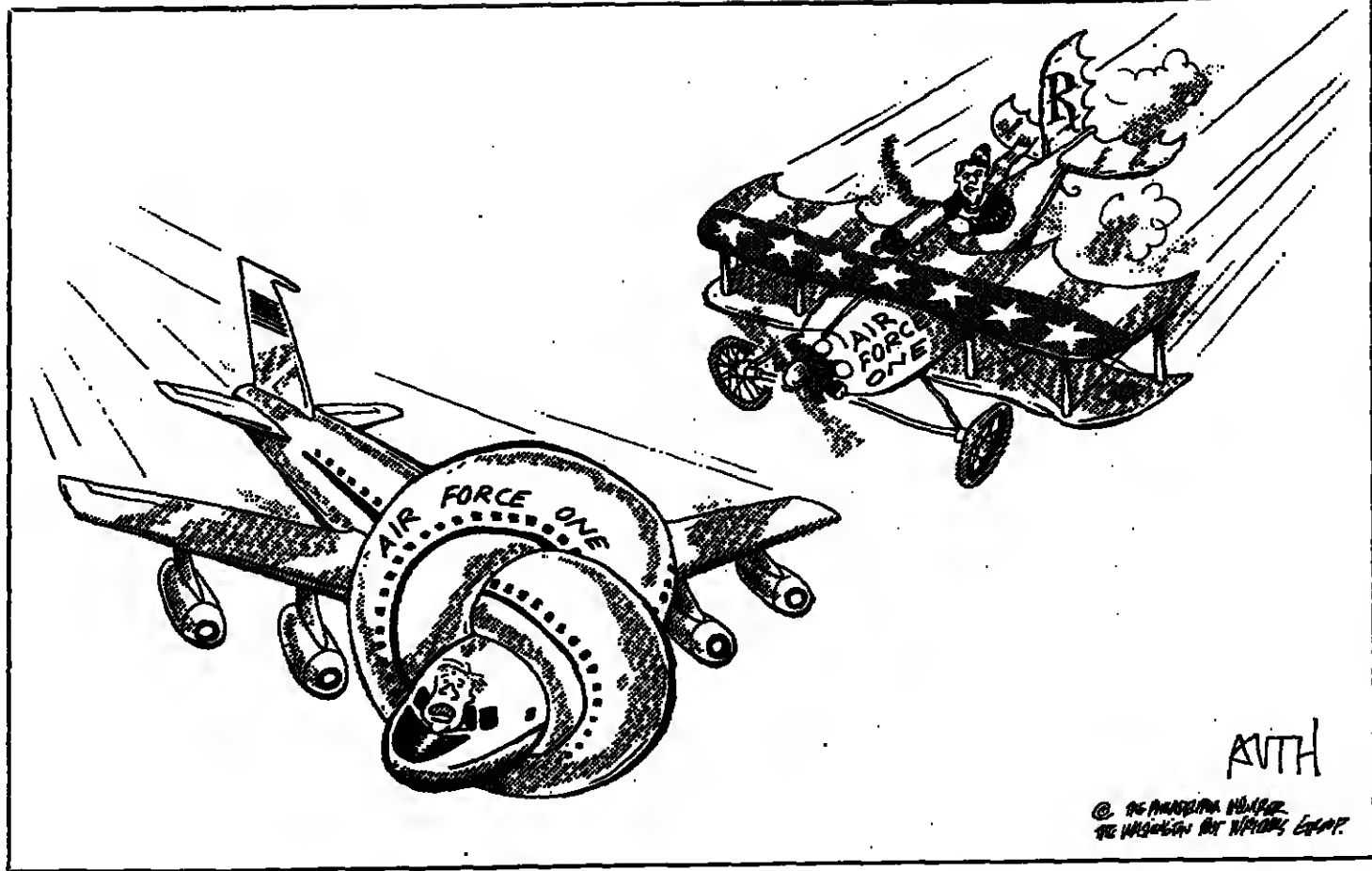
July 30, 1905

PARIS — For some time past reports have been current of a somewhat serious conflict between French and German troops in the French Congo. The latest reports show that a body of German colonial troops invaded French territory, attacked the station of Missoum-Missoum and killed four French native soldiers and a French noncommissioned officer. Some days later, Mr. Dupont and Mr. Janet, French colonial administrators, went to the German post to ask for explanations. They were received with rifle fire by the Germans, who seized the French flag, tore it to pieces and trampled upon it. The Germans also seized a French pirogue bearing the mails for Ouessa.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1930

SHANGHAI — Ignoring their own safety before the terrifying onslaught of 10,000 Communist troops, three American missionaries refused yesterday to leave their posts at Changsha, the beautiful capital of Hunan Province, and became lost from communication as the invaders captured the city and started beheading their adversaries. The fate of the three is unknown. All other Anglo-Saxons were evacuated on U.S. and British gunboats before the mad rush of the Reds brought defeat to the city defenders. Communists are looting the city and burning public buildings. Among public officers they have tortured, is the brother of Gen. Ho Chien, governor of Hunan.



## It Slumps in Translation

By John Kenneth Galbraith

WASHINGTON — A few days ago, a young French scholar came in to see me. Recently graduated from one of the *Grandes Ecoles*, he had a grant from the *Académie Française* to study the U.S. economic and political situation. It had been his original intention to work on Iran and Iraq, but the unsettled conditions there, combined with the unexpected strength of the franc in relation to the dollar, had caused him to shift his interest and field of study to the United States. He had been in Washington for several weeks, and he told me that he had begun to wonder if his Paris professors had been right in holding that a strictly logical mind was better for understanding economics than sophisticated training in the British or U.S. manner.

### Substance

Our conversation cannot be reproduced exactly, for his tape recorder was not working. But this is the substance:

Young French Scholar: Since President Carter is up for election this autumn, why did he choose to have a severe recession at this time? The papers a few days ago gave him an approval rating of 61 percent, and only 30 percent in the polls. And this poor showing was attributed mostly to his economic policies.

JKG: The United States was suffering from severe inflation, and the dollar was weak. The president's economists and advisers believed that a mild recession was needed to stop the inflation.

YFS: But you already have serious unemployment and a deep slump in your automobile and housing industries. Can the president's economists plan for the particular kind of recession that they wish to have?

JKG: No. No one suggests that economists can plan for a particular kind of recession.

### Odd

YFS: It seems odd that the president's people would run the risk of attempting something they cannot do. And the recession seems not to have stopped the inflation. The papers say that it is running at 11 percent annually — what you call double-digit inflation. Do the president's economists think that it is better to have an inflation and a recession than just an inflation by itself?

JKG: The recession was supposed to stop the price increases. YFS: But even in France we have learned that you can have inflation combined with unemployment. The unions get more money for their workers; the big companies can easily raise their prices. This keeps on happening even when there is unemployment. And then there is OPEC. I am sure that President Carter's economists know about unions, corporations and OPEC. They are all much discussed in Washington.

JKG: Mr. Miller, Mr. Schultz and Mr. Volcker are all very intelligent men, and they recognize that unions, corporations and OPEC are important causes of inflation. And Alfred Kahn, of whom you may have heard even in Paris, is charged with keeping down prices and wages.

### Principle?

YFS: But these efforts are purely voluntary. The president was very firm in saying that that was all you should do.

JKG: That is right. The president and his economists are opposed to mandatory controls in principle.

YFS: Principle is something that in France we do not fully understand. But in any case, why are voluntary controls in keeping with

principle and enforced controls contrary to your principle?

JKG: The voluntary controls are not effective. YFS: I think I understand. Something is sound in principle if it falls but not sound if it works. Didn't President Carter also say that controls have never worked in peacetime?

JKG: Yes, but in fact they have never been tried in peacetime. When President Nixon used them in 1971-72, the Vietnam War was still on.

YFS: I was told at the Brookings Institution that President Nixon got both unemployment and inflation down to less than 5 percent by the time of the election in 1972. He also won that election, did he not?

JKG: Handsomely. Everywhere except in Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. But you must remember that President Nixon was a very unprincipled man.

### Prices Go Up

YFS: They also told me at Brookings that when the Nixon controls came off, prices went up. Why is it an argument against controls that prices go up when you do not have them?

JKG: There are some things I have difficulty explaining myself.

YFS: Getting back to Mr. Nixon's economic advisers. Were they also unprincipled men?

JKG: No. They were and are very principled men — we even have a French expression, *Chicago types*. They are greatly committed to free market principles. However, they were willing to suppress their principles in order to get their president elected.

### Fight Recession

YFS: That I do understand. But are you saying that Democratic advisers are more committed to principles than the Republicans are?

JKG: I do not wish to be partisan in this matter. William Simon, who was President Ford's secretary of the Treasury, tells how he stood fast against "election-eve compromises" that would have saved Republican seats in Congress in 1974 and against budget concessions that would have saved President Ford in 1976. We have economists in both parties who are willing to sacrifice their principles for a principle.

YFS: English is a very sophisticated language. Your secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Miller, has recently come out against a tax cut. Does that mean he wants the recession to continue?

JKG: I would also be opposed to a tax cut when we are already cutting back on expenditures for the cities and the poor in order to balance the budget.

YFS: So Mr. Miller would fight recession by increasing these expenditures?

JKG: I'm afraid he isn't for that either.

YFS: Then he must be in favor of a recession for its own sake. Sen. Kennedy has said that he would use wage and price controls and gasoline rationing to stabilize prices and fight OPEC — all this instead of a recession. Tell me, does that mean he is lacking in what you call principles?

JKG: I wouldn't wish to comment on that; you see, I am a friend of Sen. Kennedy.

### Save the President

YFS: Or is he trying to save President Carter from the principles of his advisers?

JKG: That seems to me unlikely, but I can readily understand how it might look that way to an outsider.

YFS: If President Carter is defeated this autumn, what will happen to his economists and economic advisers?

JKG: They will go on to positions of much distinction. There is always a place for men of principle in our country.

The writer is professor emeritus of economics at Harvard University. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

## Crisis in Britain's Press

By Jonathan Fenby

LONDON — Britain's national newspaper industry, faithful chronicler of the country's economic woes, is this week faced with a crisis right on its own doorstep. The oldest British Sunday newspaper, *The Observer*, is threatened with closure and a major popular press group is about to cut back production because of economic difficulties.

The bad labor relations which have marked Fleet Street for decades have taken a turn for the worse, with an average of 9 million copies being lost each month because of disputes, and one tabloid newspaper now reckons the cost of a single night's disruption at £250,000 (\$395,000).

Not that anyone is particularly surprised. Britain's national press has been in an intermittent state of crisis for two decades. Some newspapers go handily — notably Rupert Murdoch's *Sun* and *News of the World*, with £18 million profits last year. But overall, the industry reflects Britain's chronic economic ills — in spades.

### Stagnant Sales

High costs accompany stagnant or falling sales. Management is at loggerheads and has ceded effective authority to trade unions in the hope of avoiding trouble. Excess capacity and overmanning are rife. New technology has been blocked, or allowed in only on union terms. Despite an 11-month stoppage costing nearly £40 million, *Times* Newspapers looks no nearer to introducing equipment which is commonplace in British provincial papers, not to mention the United States.

Not that union power has brought order among the labor force. National leaders have only sketchy control over the men who print the 14 million daily and 18 million Sunday newspapers. Not surprisingly, several companies are pursuing plans to move out of Fleet Street altogether.

Paradoxically, all is not gloom. Most quality papers have put on sales although they nearly all lose money and the effect may well be nullified by falling advertising revenue in the recession ahead. One company, Associated Newspapers, is even planning a new Sunday paper to complement its successful *Daily Mail*. But the total picture on Fleet Street is, in the words of one chairman, "very gloomy indeed" with 10 out of the 18 papers losing money and two others on the margin.

The newspapers at the center of the latest crisis are no strangers to financial trouble. *The Observer*, long a bastion of seventh-day liberalism, ran into difficulties in the mid-1970s.

As if to prove the printers' contention that whatever their wage demands, there will always be a queue of millionaires to buy a big paper, a line of buyers formed ranging from Murdoch to a shadowy Saudi Arabian consortium. In the end, the U.S. oil firm Atlantic Richfield emerged as the anonymous savior. It poured money and managerial talent into its new acquisition, and got a windfall boost from the suspension of its main rival.

When the Sunday Times reappeared last winter, *The Observer* held up remarkably well and still sells over 1 million copies each week. But, as in all the best morality plays, there was a price to be paid. Rupert Murdoch echoed a widely-held view: "They sold more papers, they got more advertising, they made some money, but they loaded themselves with people with wages they'll never be able to sustain."

High as they were, the wages at the *Observer* weren't enough for the men watching over its printing presses. This summer, the machine managers rejected an offer of £100.13 for one 15-hour shift, asking for £108.03 instead. Management refused, warning of the effect on its already high wage bill. The 25 machine men stood firm. Management began to talk of closing the paper and then gave formal 90-day notice of a layoff for its 1,800 staff.

### Formula

Britain's conciliatory body came into the picture and produced a formula which cut the shift by an hour but kept pay at £100.13. The union, the National Graphical Association, agreed. But the machine managers thumbed their nose at their national officials and turned the formula down this week. The prospect of closure loomed again, though, characteristically, one union official immediately remarked that there were other people interested in taking on the paper.

Atlantic Richfield is far from

being alone in its troubles. The once-mighty Express group, which was saved from collapse by the conglomerate Trafalgar House in 1977, has now run into fresh trouble. Its papers — the *Daily* and *Sunday Express*, *Evening Standard* and *Daily Star* selling 25 million copies a week between them — are to be subjected to printing and page cuts, as well as reductions in two of Fleet Street's favorite gravy trains, overtime and expenses. If that does not work, there will be more savage cuts, according to managing director Jocelyn Stevens who has seen sales of the flagship *Daily Express* fall from 3.1 million to 2.3 million in six years.

Less than two years ago, Express Newspapers chairman Victor Matthews was talking and acting like a true Fleet Street expansionist, espousing the philosophy of the group's celebrated founder, Lord Beaverbrook.

### Optimistic

His optimism was such that he launched a resolutely down-market tabloid in the *Daily Star* which has racked up sales of nearly 1 million, lost money and won few friends outside Express Newspapers since 1978. Now, Lord Matthews says, "Anybody who works in Fleet Street is aware that circulation and advertising have fallen. If one looks forward, one can only see a further fall in advertising and one has got to take measures to protect the company while one can."

Given Fleet Street's current condition, some of Britain's best-known newspapers would be only too happy if somebody could tell them what measures might see them through the coming decade in better shape than they entered it.

Jonathan Fenby writes about Fleet Street and is author of *The Fall of the House of Beaverbrook*. He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.



# A Battle Prolonged Northward Curve Jet-Stream Anomaly Cited Key to Drought in U.S.

By Tom N.

NEW YORK (AP) — A prolonged northward curve of the jet stream, the high-altitude wind that sweeps across the northern hemisphere, is cited as a key to the drought in the United States.

The jet stream, which normally flows from southwest to northeast, has been shifted northward in recent weeks, according to meteorologists. This shift has allowed the dry, westerly winds that curve over and through the Rockies and Cascades to sweep unimpeded across the Northern states, causing extreme drought in the Dakotas and Montana.

In a conventional summer, the jet stream dips from Canada into the North-Central states and then returns to its northern haunts. The dip creates a low-pressure area that encourages an intermingling of dry westerlies, moist tropic air from the South, cool Arctic air and moist air from the Atlantic. The result is constantly changing weather that brings a mixture of cool air, hot air, rain and dryness.

Although scientists do not know exactly why and how major climate changes occur, many have assumptions, often based on correlative data:

- Sunspots can cause changes in the amount of solar energy that reaches the earth, and a correlation between the sunspot cycle and drought periods has been perceived.
- Tidal forces of the moon and the "wobble" of the earth's spin axis can have varying effects on the earth's atmospheric envelope.
- Volcanoes, by emitting huge quantities of gases and fine dust into the atmosphere, can cause major climate reversals. But so far as is known, the recent eruptions of Mount St. Helens did not contribute to current drought conditions.
- Increasing carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere may prevent normal escape of heat rays into the atmosphere, thus warming the planet.

"Toddling Science"

Such widely varying theories, which have not been verified to most scientists' satisfaction, have sprung up because of tremendous gaps in the lore of climatology.

"There are so many variables in the field that it is extremely difficult to find answers to many obvious questions," said Stephen Schneider, deputy leader of the Climate Sensitivity Group at the National Center for Atmospheric Research. "We're a toddler science."

But weather experts feel that conditions are beginning to slowly moderate. Dr. Jay Winston of the National Weather Service noted a slight trend toward cooler air in the plains states. "It's still a bad situation," he said. "But, in my judgment, the situation is slowly changing. I think things will moderate a bit but there'll probably still be some high temperatures."

One climatologist who feels some of the present and past drought patterns may contain clues to the future is Dr. Reid Bryson of the University of Wisconsin. He has examined and carbonated fossil soils, plants, seeds, pollen grains and tree rings to find what kind of climates they experienced over the centuries in the Great Plains.

He discovered that there was a period of almost continuous drought between A.D. 1200 and 1400. He said he also noted a strong similarity between several drought weather patterns in recent years, including this year's, and reconstructed weather patterns of the 13th century.

The patterns showed there had been similar lacks of rainfall in many Great Plains areas, with drastic decreases in Montana, the Dakotas and Texas — the most severely affected areas — in the current drought.



United Press International

## Antwerp Police Arrest Terrorist

Al-Said Nasser, alias Abdel Wahid, left, is led by police in Antwerp for questioning yesterday after he admitted to throwing two grenades into a crowd of Jewish teenagers Sunday. Police said the suspect claimed to be a Palestinian belonging to a group called the Al Fatah Revolution Line. A second man, unidentified by police, has also been arrested in connection with the attack. David Kahan, 15, was killed in the incident; above, his brother (bearded, foreground) and father (hands clasped) attend the boy's burial ceremony. Twenty other youngsters were injured in the attack.

## Next 3 Months Reported Crucial in Cambodian Aid

BANGKOK, July 29 (Reuters) — International relief agencies will have to ship 120,000 tons of food to Cambodia over the next three months to stave off a possible new famine, senior relief officials said today.

A supply equivalent to 40,000 tons a month would be at least 25 percent more than the agencies have managed to achieve on average since the start of the international relief operation to save Cambodia from famine last October.

The officials, who declined to be named, said that if all went well in the coming three months, they were cautiously optimistic that the Cambodia could be restored to self-sufficiency by 1982.

But they warned that this period, before the main harvest starts, would be crucial and much would depend on the course of the vital monsoon rains and the ability of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh to mount an efficient food distribution operation.

Improved Efficiency

They said that recent weeks had shown a marked improvement in the efficiency of the government, which has been accused by many Western countries of showing little interest in feeding people other than its own officials.

The relief officials said that a new committee in Phnom Penh, comprising several deputy ministers, had taken charge of the aid program and appeared to have brought new political weight to the operation.

But management skills, particularly for running the fleet of more than 1,600 trucks shipped in to distribute food, were still lacking and, combined with the fragility of the country's transport network, made it impossible to forecast accurately what would happen, they added.

The officials said they had received assurances from Phnom Penh that no food would be diverted to armed forces and that there had been a marked improvement in the flow of food from warehouses in Kompong Som, the country's only major deepwater port and major entry point for aid.

But they said they could not say where the food had gone or whether it had been distributed to ordinary villagers who face the prospect of having to eat seed if no food is available.

## Switzerland Expels A Polish Diplomat

BERN, July 29 (AP) — Swiss authorities said today that a member of the Polish Embassy here has been expelled from Switzerland for alleged espionage.

The action was revealed in a Foreign Ministry statement that announced that Poland in turn had asked a counsellor on the Swiss embassy in Warsaw to leave the country. The Foreign Ministry called the Polish move a "mere reprisal measure."

## Austere Portuguese Candidate a 'Mystery'

By James M. Markham

LISBON (NYT) — As a 40-year-old major taking command of the vast district of Lunda in colonial Angola, he insisted on "the subordination of particular interests to the common good" and criticized those who believed in the conflict between "private entities and public bodies."

Four years later, in 1972, this young officer was the secretary-general, or premier, of embattled Angola. Like others before him he accepted the use of what today he calls the "work camp" — others say concentration camp — at Sao Nicolau, where some leaders of independent Angola were incarcerated.

Today Gen. Antonio Soares Carneiro is the conservative Democratic Alliance's candidate for the presidency of Portugal. His enemies, particularly those on the left, paint him as a fascist ogre, a danger to the country's young democracy. Even so, the right, some wonder if he will be content to take orders from Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro, who picked him as his candidate.

## General's Entry Into December Race Indicates Possible Shift to Right

had a response to my question. "Why am I in prison?" he said. "This has left a certain bitterness."

Released on May 11 without being charged, he then helped organize a clandestine network of anti-Communist cells in his native northern Portugal. He makes no secret of his anti-Communism. "I believe the Communist Party should submit to the will of democracy," he said.

The biggest challenge facing Gen. Soares Carneiro will be to convince voters that he is different from President Eanes, another austere soldier. When asked what distinguished him from the President, he spoke of the "hierarchical disposition of the organs of sovereignty" — language that means little in a country where nearly a quarter of the people are illiterate.

Even his supporters admit that, however lucid he may be, Gen. Soares Carneiro is not charismatic. Although he insists he is "certain" of victory, the betting in political circles is that he is a long shot against the popular Mr. Eanes.

## U.S.-Bound Asti Spumante Seized in Vintage Mystery

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Italian Trade Commission in New York announced last weekend that police in Turin, Italy, have confiscated two shipping containers with 30,000 bottles of wine identified as Asti Spumante that had been scheduled for export to the United States.

The commission, a commercial arm of the Italian government, reported that authorities suspect either the wine is not actually Asti Spumante — Italy's best-known sparkling wine — or the shipment is related to a scheme to violate currency controls. The commission said the wine's producer is under investigation, but declined to identify him.

The shipment was to be exported at an extremely low price, which raised questions about the wine's authenticity. The commission said one theory is that the shipment consists of a different type of sparkling wine that would not normally command the price of Asti Spumante.

The other theory is that the wine is invoiced at a somewhat lower price than actually being paid and that payment in excess of the invoiced sum is to be funneled into a foreign bank account. This would represent a means of removing money from Italy in violation of the country's ceiling on currency exports.

Renato Ratti, director of the Consorzio Asti Spumante in Turin, the consortium that aids in enforcing Italy's wine regulations, said the producer of the wine in question is "an eminently political and eminently civilian" one.

## Critic Tynan Dies at 53

(Continued from Page 1)

masterly letter to the editor ("My performance in 'Hamlet' was not 'quite dreadful'; it was slightly less than mediocre"), and several weeks later he was himself in the paper's drama critic. Three years later, when he changed jobs to become The Observer's theater critic, he had reached the top of his profession — at the age of 27.

Mr. Tynan stayed at The Observer until 1958, when he went to New York to become drama critic of The New Yorker. His reviews were often dazzling and provocative — producer David Merrick threatened to ban him from openings of his productions.

After two seasons at The New Yorker, he returned to England and, in 1963, accepted the job of literary manager of the National Theatre, then under the guidance of Sir Laurence Olivier. He remained there for 10 years, proving enormously influential in the selection of the company's repertory.

In 1976, suffering from emphysema, Mr. Tynan went to Los Angeles as "a climatic emigre," and spent the last few years writing profiles for The New Yorker — profiles that were collected in his last book, "Show People," which was published this year.

— MICHIKO KAKUTANI

## Firefighters Battle U.S. Desert Blazes

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., July 29 (UPI) — A thousand firefighters hampered by treacherous terrain and temperatures up to 115 degrees F (46 degrees C) battled to contain several lightning-caused blazes that scorched more than 10,000 acres of remote desert brush.

The largest fire, burning over 6,000 acres in the jagged San Jacinto Mountains above Palm Springs, was expected to be contained today. A firefighter spokesman said that the fire burned away from the community and did not damage any structures.

Full containment was also expected today in a 2,700-acre blaze in the Sidewinder Mountains, a remote high-desert location about 40 miles (64 km) north of Palm Springs. Other large fires were burning in desert areas near the Mojave desert community of Adelanto and in Montezuma Valley, northeast of San Diego.

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## Films

## The Sweet Smell of Successful Screenwriting

By Thomas Quinn Curritt

PARIS, July 29 (IHT) — Ernest Lehman is an author who is believed to have the golden touch in writing for the screen. His services are in constant demand. Little wonder, for he is responsible for the scenarios of such enormously remunerative movies as "The Sound of Music" (still packing theaters after 15 years and on its way to topping the receipts of any other motion picture ever made), the Hitchcock hits, "North by Northwest" and "Family Plot" (the suspense maestro's swan song), "West Side Story," and "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (which he also produced).

This summer he has been traveling with his wife, Jacqueline, in Europe, sightseeing and devoting himself to completing his second novel. His visit to Paris last week abruptly cut short his holiday from films. On his arrival he was pressed into active duty by Richard Fleischer, the director, and Lehman now in Yugoslavia hunting for locations for the shooting of his latest script there. It is based on the comic strip, "Brenda Starr," syndicated in newspapers for the past 40 years. There is as yet no decision on who is to play the reporter heroine, but he and Fleischer hope to discover a beautiful unknown for the role.

"The screen has need of new

faces, among other things," Lehman explained, smiling, as he sipped a highball in the lobby of his Paris hotel on the eve of his hurried departure. A friendly, matter-of-fact man in his 50s, he has learned infinite patience from his sojourn in the Hollywood studios. A crisis was brewing at the moment. His airline ticket for his wife had been delivered and he was called away to the telephone booth to iron the matter out. No sooner had he come back than he was paged again. Returning from a third sortie, he was as unruffled as ever.

"It seems the Yugoslavs are offering tempting propositions for foreign filming — or co-productions — in their country," he said. "Considering the inflated costs of movie-making everywhere, it may become a filming center. I must go because my story is to be altered geographically. Its settings when I wrote it were Chicago, Nevada and Acapulco. Now they must be Zagreb, mountain ranges and Dubrovnik and Adriatic beaches. Basically this makes no difference, but episodes must be shifted for the scenic revisions. I shan't stay for the shooting as I want to finish my book."

The book on which he is at work is a suspense novel with a Hollywood background, and its title is "Shift." Though such renowned film folk as William Desmond Taylor,

Thomas Ince, Thelma Todd, Ted Healy, Ramon Navarro and Sal Mineo were victims of assassinations, thrillers about murder in movie-land have been rare. The only one that comes to mind is "The Dead Woman of Beverly Hills," written by the German dramatist, Curt Goetz, who spent the war years in California, and it is a parody of crime fiction.

Lehman's first novel, "The French-Atlantic Affair" was a best-seller and has been published in 14 languages. A versatile author, he contributes a monthly article to The American Film magazine.

Born in New York, he was graduated from City College of New York and tried his luck as a theatrical publicist, supplying Broadway columnists with inside information. In that capacity he was a source for Walter Winchell. Winchell, in turn, proved a source for Lehman's novel, "The Sweet Smell of Success," an expose of the influential journalist and his ruthless methods. It appeared in a national magazine and brought Lehman a film contract. He has received six Academy Award nominations since then, and has won the Writers Guild of America prize for the best screenplay five times.

"Certain authors adjust very quickly to the film form, grasp what is wanted and measure plot, action and characterization to its requirements," said Lehman. "Ben Hecht was one. Charles Brackett was another. They didn't come up with winners every try, but they understood the medium and its demands. There are others — some were novelists and playwrights of reputation — who never learned what fits the screen."

Two conspicuous failures — Lehman politely did not mention them — were F. Scott Fitzgerald and Joseph Hergesheimer. Neither could master the process. Their novels were transformed into successful films by other writers, and they could not supply serviceable screenplays.

What are Lehman's theories on the esthetic technique? "Look, it is impossible to predict what the public of any moment wants," he cautioned. "As the majority of filmgoers today are supposed to be under 25, there is the notion that young directors and writers would relate closely to that public. Well, some of them haven't. It remains a guessing game."

Lehman has had his flops as well as his hits. He successfully translated the stage musicals, "The King and I" and "The Sound of Music" into screen hits, but his adaptation of "Hello Dolly" was a box-office disappointment, as was his film version of "Portnoy's Complaint."

## No Set Answers

"There are no set answers and I hesitate to generalize," he remarked. "There are no laws, but there are a few signposts pointing in the right direction. Judging from my experience, the spectator must always be kept wondering: 'What next?' Surprise must be maintained. It's too often talked away, talked to sleep."

"Another fundamental is that the audience must be involved in rooting for someone or something in a story, must become involved and participate. This can be employed negatively, too, the spectator being moved to root against someone or something. A melodrama, he said, is as strong as its villain — be it a shark, Dracula or the hard-hearted heavy."

"In my opinion script writing should be a one-man job. When I was adapting my story 'Sweet Smell of Success' into script form I fell ill and Clifford Odets was engaged to collaborate on it. We wrote separately on my material. Often when an author completes a script, producers want to 'perfect' it. They give it to other writers who tinker with it and it is apt to become diffuse as uncertainty about it increases. It tends to lose its original character — if it had any — and the finished product is apt to be a studied repetition of standard formula. What's needed in the new Hollywood is more leeway for fresh ideas and independence."

## Wolves Half-Wanted

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — Swedes want to keep the wolf — but they also want to keep it away from their doors. The official Organization for the Care of Nature said there is broad agreement that the country's almost-extinct wolf stock should be increased. The question is where? The organization says no Swedish province is anxious to play host to the wolves. Even in the mountainous far north, there have been protests by Lapps that their reindeer herds would be threatened by the wolves.

## Investments

## Foreigner Buyers Betting on U.S. Thoroughbreds

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

L EXINGTON, Ky. (NYT) — Horses, said a man who should know, have become very much an international commodity.

Nelson Bunker Hunt, the billionaire oilman, landowner, horseman and commodities trader whose international dealings with silver sent tremors through the stock market not long ago, was explaining the rather recent surge of foreign investment in the thoroughbred race horses at one of the world's most prestigious sales.

It is not yet known how much was paid by foreigners, but \$59 million was spent for 301 prized animals at the Keeneland Sale of Selected Yearlings here last week. And of the four horses that were sold for more than \$1 million each, three were purchased by Europeans, including the colt that was purchased for a world record price of \$1.7 million by the Greek shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos.

The previous record price, \$1.6 million, was paid last year by Japanese investors for a colt that is scheduled to start its first race this fall in Europe.

In all, while this nation is slogging through an unsettling economic period of recession, inflation and increasing unemployment, the price of American purebreds has increased 26.5 percent since last year, thanks primarily to the influx of investors from Europe, Asia, India and the Middle East.

## Bloodlines and Business

For slightly more than three decades, the business barons and their beautiful, bejeweled ladies have come to the Blue Grass country in

the summertime to talk of bloodlines and test their judgment with cash.

For most of those years, sale time has been an elegant social occasion, as well, with magnificent banquets and lawn parties usually followed by brandy in the richly paneled and trophy-filled drawing rooms of the manse of Bourbon County.

The buyers consider ownership of thoroughbreds to be a strong hedge against inflation and point out that horse prices have increased at a rate comparable to that of precious metals.

"Is it an investment in the same category as gold, real estate, precious gems, art and antiques," said Robert Sangster, the British foot-ball-pools executive who heads a syndicate that bought more than \$10 million worth of horses here last year and paid more than \$1 million each for three this year. His syndicate group, British Bloodstock Agency of Ireland, also was the underbidder, at \$1.65 million, on the record-breaking son of Lyphard, a son of Northern Dancer.

"The price is a function of supply and demand," Sangster said, "and the American-bred horse is the most sought-after in the world."

Yoshimi Deguchi, an associate of Kazuo Nakamura, who bought the \$1.6 million yearling last year, said that the Japanese had come to purchase American horses because "we need more speed."

Hamphrey Cottrill, who represents Khalid Abdullah, an Arab businessman-prince, paid \$400,000 for a filly by Triple Crown-winner Secretariat. He said that Arabian buyers "are

attracted not only by the investment potential but also by the sport itself."

They look for success as anyone else does, and American-bred horses have done very well overseas where these gentlemen race," Cottrill said.

Much conversation at the sale was devoted to whatever relationship exists between price and performance of the yearlings. Most horse-men agreed that none did.

"They are buying pedigrees and betting on their judgment," Arthur Hancock 3rd, a prominent breeder, explained. "Even in the business there is a sporting aspect. It's a gamble."

For example, the first million-dollar horse Canadian Bound, was sold for \$1.5 million four years ago. He never won a race in four starts. Some other horses who set new price records never raced at all.

On the other hand, Spectacular Bid, who has won in excess of \$2 million on the track more than any other horse, and has been syndicated at a stallion for \$22 million, was purchased for only \$37,000 at auction when he was a yearling three years ago.

After the two-day sale ended, one breed was heard talking to his farm manager about the colt that had sold for \$1.7 million.

"That little old colt ain't worth that kind of money," he said. "We've got a half dozen but at the farm that I'd bet would run off an leave him."

"That," said the manager with a nod and smile to a listener, "is what makes horse racing."

## Fashion

## Ungaro Puts His Own Stamp on the Ethnic Look

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, July 29 (IHT) — "Why is everything so ethnic?" Princess Michael of Kent asked this morning. That's a good question. The answer is that Paris designers have a deep seated yearning for Russia. Or is it for Yves Saint Laurent, who first came up with the yearning?

Anyway, the love affair with velvet and braid, fox trim and tassels, capes and boots is still full on. Ungaro, however, managed to make it his own through his choice of fabrics and colors. His combination of different textures — crepe, chiffon, faille, jacquard, velvet and lame — together with his mixture of patterns — stripes, stars, plaids, flowers and dots — all carried out in the sheerest silks, managed to give that collection a refined ring all its own. His best moments were the play on paisleys with huge shawls, their ends tied into knots and punctuated with big silk tassels. Those went over slim and sexy wrap-around dresses, bordered all around by a pleated ruffle.

Ungaro loves lace and thinks nothing of putting pleated lace jabots and cuffs on otherwise neat silk suits. The models even carried long lace hankies, which was just a bit precious.

But Ungaro is off to a good thing. His row of international celebrities just loved the exquisitely expensive look of it all.

## Several Headlines

Although Ungaro tried several headlines, the longest ones with skirts hitting the calf were definitely on the difficult, dowdy side. He fared much better when he dealt with small shapes and small proportions.

His evening story had spooky moments, such as white jodhpurs and jacket outlined with startling big black buttons, but it also included



Chanel suit (left), Ungaro skirt, with chiffon and lace blouse and velvet vest.



ed regal Renaissance gowns of black velvet encrusted with curlicued black silk braid.

Once more, Ungaro showed at the Jacquemart Andre museum; once more he had a quartet playing appropriate Mozart music, and once more he got a lot of bravos — including a few homemade ones.

At Chanel's the news is that

Creations Chanel (which means ready-to-wear and accessories) is moving from its present quarters back into 29 rue Cambon, the seat of the couture house and where it all started.

That means that Philippe Guibourge, who has been designing Chanel's ready-to-wear most successfully for the past couple of years, is likely to inherit the full mantle and take over couture as well.

Asked about it, Guibourge smiled a full, happy and quite revealing smile. The team in charge so far has been two former assistants of Coco Chanel, and their main job has been to leave well enough alone.

## Still Best Seller

The legendary little Chanel suit is still the best seller of all time, and sales in that house (where a suit costs \$7,000) are reportedly up by 50 percent.

The story here, then, is a limited one, except when the team starts experimenting with caped coats or a Scottish look that includes a few kilts. Mademoiselle Chanel would have fainted. The best suits were the simplest as well — just those lovely misty-colored hand made tweeds, worked on a slim, Chanel-length silhouette and finished with the fami-

lar braid and gold buttons, time when most fashion houses were crying poor, Chanel still delivered very serviceable look for who want something that will last.

The Paris fashion collection have two days to go. But so far pickings have been sadly slim; only one who can still save the son is Yves Saint Laurent, who is showing tomorrow morning.

## 2 Psychologists Attack Sex Report as 'Useless'

NEW YORK (UPI) — In mous Masters and Johnson studies were "so flawed" and findings so poorly presented, researchers at the University of California, San Francisco, said. "From reading what they wrote, it is impossible to tell what the results were," Bernice Zilbergeld, former director of clinical training in human sexuality program of the University of California, San Francisco, and Michael E. Avis, research director of the Hospital sexuality consulting program of the University of California at Berkeley, wrote in an article published in Psychology Today.

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## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

**Commerzbank Profit Fall Threatens Dividend**  
FRANKFURT, July 29 (AP-DJ) — Operating profits in the first half of year for Commerzbank, West Germany's third largest commercial bank, were below the necessary contribution to profits that would justify a dividend payout, the bank said in a midyear report.

Since June, however, interest spreads have improved and the bank expects an improvement in the second half, leaving open the possibility of a dividend. The disappointing results in interest income were countered partly by positive developments in the bank's foreign exchange, securities and foreign operations, the report added.

The bank paid an 8.50 Deutsche mark dividend per 50 mark nominal share in 1979.

**North Slope Oil Lifts Arco Earnings**  
NEW YORK, July 29 (NYT) — Increased production of crude oil from the North Slope raised Atlantic Richfield's earnings for the second quarter by 67 percent to \$434.8 million, the Los Angeles-based concern announced yesterday. Revenues rose 51.4 percent to \$5.6 billion.

In addition to the increase in North Slope oil, the company cited improved prices for crude oil and other products as reasons for the sharp rise. The other hand, Atlantic Richfield said that the recession had led to a decline in its chemicals and metals sales.

**Steel Workers Protest Mannesmann Move**  
ORTMUND, West Germany, July 29 (AP-DJ) — Around 3,000 steelworkers at Hoesch Huettenwerke, a unit of the Estal group, staged an angry spontaneous one-hour labor action to protest plans by the Mannesmann group to change its status under West Germany's codetermination laws. The companies have no corporate ties.

The Hoesch employees walked off the job on the eve of talks between West German metalworkers union, I.G. Metall, and officials of Mannesmann about the company's plans to restructure in a way that would end the influence of worker representatives on the supervisory board. The proposal would remove the parent company from the jurisdiction of social codetermination law for the steel industry. That law calls for representation of workers and management on the managing board, and the tie-breaking vote cast by a neutral official. Codetermination in steel companies is considered less favorable to labor because it leaves deciding votes to the board chairman, who represents shareholders.

**Matra Reports Sales Gain in 1st Half**  
PARIS, July 29 (AP-DJ) — Matra today posted sales of 1.156 billion francs (\$284 million) for the first half of this year, or 20.6 percent more in the like 1979 period.

The maker of sophisticated electronic equipment and missiles said its profitability ratios had been maintained, if not improved. Overall, it said, company's results and prospects appear to be very favorable. The company said it had taken in 2.5 billion francs of new orders in the six months of this year, well above the target it had set itself.

## U.S. Economic Indicators Expected to Rise for June

By Karen W. Aronson

NEW YORK, July 29 (NYT) — Government's early warning do-or-the economy — its index of economic indicators — is to show its first significant increase in more than a year when data for June are released tomorrow, several economists said today.

Economists, who track the index, predicted that it would be up by about 1 percent in June, after three months of sharp decline. The index fell 2.4 percent in a slight improvement over the recent plunge in April, which was the largest one-month decline in the index.

Additionally, moves in the index toward similar moves in the May, within perhaps six points. But some of the economists noted that a longer trend than the month would be more telling before they would predict recovery in the economy.

can no longer look at the index and state with confidence that the economy is in a recession. Richard Hovey, economist at Halsey Stuart Shields, said, "In my view, an increase for June would not be conclusive evidence of an economic recovery getting underway. 'It simply breaks the trend of the sharp declines,' he said.

**More Optimistic**  
NEW YORK (AP) — More optimistic, however, are some economists. Howard Sharpe, president of the American Economic Research Corp., a brokerage firm, said, "I have concluded that the June report will be calculated the index through the end of the year and finds the June report continuing strongly in July. By the end of the year, the improvement in the index from June 1 through July 1980 will be 2.9 percent, compared with a 1.2 percent gain for the year as a whole."

He is forecasting that the start of the recovery would be in August. "I think it will be in August," he said. "Two areas expected to lift the index — stock market prices, measured by an index of stocks, and building permits — are the only two indicators that are up in May."

The economists said that other indicators also appeared to be moving upward. The supply of new orders for consumer goods and materials, and the percentage in liquid assets of consumer and nonfinancial businesses, were up in May.

**Labor Layoff Rate**  
The labor layoff rate remained negative, the economists said, but still showed some evidence of an improving economy. These include orders for plant equipment, the fraction of companies reporting late deliveries and the rate of new hires.

## S. Korea Economic Panels Still Shadowy

By Karen W. Aronson

SEOUL, July 29 (AP-DJ) — Nearly two months after they were established by South Korea's military, the special groups assigned to review the nation's economy remain deep in the shadows.

The panels so far appear to have had little effect on economic policy. And, while bankers and businessmen complain that decision-making is slow and weak, it still seems to be in the hands of the recently dismantled bureaucracy.

But the groups are understood to be considering potentially important changes in South Korea's economic and financial system. Reforms under study include curbs on the powers of government ministries, removal of restrictions on business and expansion of social services.

Many of the changes have been studied for years. Just how they would be put into effect is not known.

As a whole, the reforms under consideration are those long advocated by economists and businessmen here, including some changes that have been blocked by bureaucratic jealousies. The changes would be likely to get a warm reception from foreign bankers and businessmen as well. But some officials acknowledge that there is potential for trouble if the efforts go too far.

"With power relatively more concentrated, it's a God-given opportunity to the study process. 'So far the military has chosen a wise role for itself, whether they'll keep that is the question,'"

The groups studying economic and financial matters are organized as subcommittees of the standing committee established in early June to handle the work of the Special Committee for National Security Measures. The special committee is assigned to provide coordination between military-law authorities and the civilian government.

The 30-member standing committee is headed by Lt. Gen. Chon Too Hwan, who is widely regarded as the nation's most powerful leader.

"The role of the committee itself so far has been limited to that of a policy-coordinating body principally on matters relating to the martial law which is in effect nationwide," Kim Woon Gie, deputy prime minister, told bankers in Paris last month.

He acknowledged that in the months ahead it is "highly probable that the council will provide leadership in undertaking some basic social and economic reforms the nation must carry out during the current period of transition."

## Surge in Coal Exports Strains U.S. Ports

By Thomas Petzinger Jr.

BALTIMORE, July 29 (AP-DJ) — Foreign utilities have suddenly developed a seemingly insatiable appetite for relatively low-quality U.S. steam coal, which is used mainly as a boiler fuel. But U.S. ports are hard-pressed to handle the increased demand, and this is an ominous sign for the future of coal exports.

The surge began last summer when turmoil in Iran led the oil-importing countries to look favorably at U.S. coal. At about \$30 a ton, it is one-third cheaper to import than oil with equal energy content. So steam coal exports now run at an annual rate of 8.5 million metric tons, up sharply from total exports of 2.2 million metric tons in 1979 and almost none in 1978.

This may be just the beginning of a huge market. The International Energy Agency, a Paris-based, 21-country group, says the United States will have to export 100 million tons of steam coal by 1990 and 300 million tons by 2000 to meet the non-Communist world's energy needs. A recent study sponsored by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology concludes that the still modest international trade in steam coal will have to grow 10 to 15 times by the year 2000.

Some authorities think these estimates are too high, but the consensus among coal executives, energy economists, U.S. government officials and foreign coal users is that U.S. coal exports in any case will increase sharply.

This assumes, however, that the United States develops the port capacity to move the coal — and that is in doubt. U.S. interests are unwilling to invest the billions of dollars it would take to increase exporting capacity significantly until foreign coal users sign long-term contracts with coal producers, but foreign utilities, which buy U.S. steam coal almost exclusively on a spot-purchase basis, refuse to sign long-term contracts until commitments are made to expand U.S. port capacity. Their reluctance is part of a mistrust of the United States as a commodity supplier.

In the United States, the feeling is widespread that the railroads are to blame for holding up the necessary port investments. They own nearly all of the dumping equipment, piers, and port-loading equipment.

**Railroads Are Blamed**  
Donald Farnsworth, president of the Coal Exporters Association, contends that "absolutely intolerable conditions" at U.S. coal ports are the fault of a "very shortsighted view" taken by railroads. An aide to Virginia's Gov. John Dalton asserts that the railroads "won't spend a dime until they know they're getting 20 cents."

The railroads do not deny that they are being cautious. "We have to be. Some of the numbers that people are throwing around are unbelievable, astronomical," says Mark Gibson, director of coal exports traffic for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. "It's really hard for anyone to gauge in what range exports will be." Still, he says his line is considering improvements to its port facilities on Baltimore's Curtis Bay, and is investigating a novel form of insurance to protect its investments: getting the coal companies to participate as partners.

The coal industry is better able than ever to invest in transportation because most big coal companies have been absorbed by oil companies. Conoco's Consolidation Coal Co. may soon buy for about \$25 million an oil-coal pier and rail yard in Baltimore. The company has requested Baltimore's approval of \$110 million in development bonds to upgrade the site. Occidental Petroleum's Island Creek Coal Co. plans to spend as much as \$50 million on a coal storage area in Baltimore.

Many coal executives say that these projects fall considerably short. Pittston Inc. Chairman Nicholas Camica says foreign importers want the United States to build, at a cost of between \$700 million and \$1 billion, a "super port" capable of handling at least 50 million tons of coal annually.

If such a project were to come about, it would face environmental problems. Already a \$300-million plan under study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to deepen the main channels in the port of Hampton Roads, and thus enable Norfolk & Western Railroad to load much larger coal freighters there, has encountered stiff resistance.

## Japan Keeps Money Tight as West Germany Relaxes

By Karen W. Aronson

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP-DJ) — While U.S. monetary officials have allowed credit to ease considerably over the past month, their colleagues in Japan are maintaining their tight-money pinch and authorities in West Germany are grudgingly relaxing credit only a bit.

In Tokyo, Japan's central bank governor, Haruo Mayekawa, said the Bank of Japan will continue its tight-money policy until it sees signs that inflation is cooling off.

Despite growing business pressure for a cut in the central bank's official discount rate, Mr. Mayekawa said that "more than anything else, [we] have to obtain a clear prospect for price stabilization" before lowering the rate.

Furthermore, Mr. Mayekawa said, "it isn't time yet to stimulate the economy."

Because of oil price increases, the Japanese government has predicted that economic growth in the year that began April 1 will ease to a real 4.8 percent from the previous year's 6.1 percent.

The central bank governor said that "as far ahead as we can see... a steep decline in business activities is inconceivable." He said, however, that a shadow is falling over some sectors of the economy.

Mr. Mayekawa said exports may slow somewhat, reflecting the recession in the United States. But he predicted they will not decline sharply because of the "competitiveness" of Japanese products.

As for consumer spending, which accounts for more than 50 percent of Japan's gross national product, the official was fairly optimistic. While sales in some sectors are sluggish, he predicted there will not be a sizable decline because most workers are protected by Japan's lifetime employment system.

Automobiles and air conditioners are the durables that have been dropping in sales. Another factor behind Mr. Mayekawa's bullish view is the country's brisk pace of capital spending.

Commenting yesterday on the yen's further depreciation against the dollar, Mr. Mayekawa said that "although the dollar was supposed to weaken because of the cutback in the discount rate by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, on the contrary, it is strengthening."

He said the outlook in international payments is improving steadily. The deficit in the current account narrowed to \$4.64 billion in the April-June quarter from \$5.81 billion posted in the January-March period.

For the July-September quarter, the central banker predicted that "the pace [of improvement] may slow but the improvement will continue."

In Frankfurt, the West German central bank, which eased its 17-month-old restrictive monetary policy last week, warned that its conversion remains reluctant.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl's seemingly paradoxical statements — stressing the change in bank policy while hinting that the credit easing might not continue — are attributable in part to a central banker's reluctance to discuss future policy. But the statements also illustrate the bank's unusual domestic and international dilemma.

The bank has been under pressure in a federal election year to loosen credit to avoid aggravating a nascent slowdown in the economy. The criticism has increased following the bank's success in damping inflationary tendencies and containing monetary growth in the first half.

Internationally, the Bundesbank has been under fire for keeping its interest rates unchanged while other central banks have reduced theirs in the past month. Some critics say the bank has attempted to cut West German inflation by using high interest rates to increase purchases of Deutsche mark-denominated assets, thereby increasing the currency's value.

The bank's response has been twofold. Domestically, it has emphasized that the economy's weakness is overestimated. To international critics, it has denied any policy of "competitive appreciation," and pointed to its need to finance a deficit in the current account.

**BSC Announces Fiscal 1980 Loss**  
LONDON, July 29 (AP-DJ) — The state-owned British Steel Corp. today reported a record loss of \$545 million in fiscal 1980, which ended March 31. This was BSC's third consecutive year of heavy losses.

He said the outlook in international payments is improving steadily. The deficit in the current account narrowed to \$4.64 billion in the April-June quarter from \$5.81 billion posted in the January-March period.

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**Euromarket activities on a global scale.**  
DGZ International in Luxembourg was again able to strengthen its market position during the financial year 1979/80. Total assets of the Bank in its ninth year of operation rose by DM 265.9 million to DM 4.39 billion.

Money Market and Foreign Exchange Activities, the Bank's primary business, could again be expanded with main emphasis on call and term transactions.

In the credit sector, DGZ International was active in all maturity ranges from the traditional short-term business to longer-term intragroup financings together with the parent bank. The clientele encompasses top class industrial borrowers, other credit institutions and government bodies.

DGZ International is wholly-owned by Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —, the member institution on the federal level of Germany's vast Savings Banks Organization.

**Extracts from the Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 1980**

	DM million
Total Assets	72,587
Liquid Assets	4,152
Balances with Banks and Financial Institutions	28,625
Advances	25,910
Securities	11,149
Liabilities to Banks and Financial Institutions	66,354
Other Liabilities	4,350
Capital and Reserves	1,778

For more information about DGZ International just get in touch with us.

**Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A.**  
16, Boulevard Royal, P.O. Box 19, R.C. Luxembourg B 9462, Luxembourg-Ville  
Telephone: 4 24 71, Telex: 2257 and 2607

## U.S. Exports Hit All-Time High

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 29 — U.S. exports surged to an all-time high in June, trimming the nation's trade deficit to \$2.28 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

At the same time, moderating oil prices allowed the United States to cut its imports for the month.

The \$2.28-billion trade gap was the 49th consecutive monthly deficit the United States has recorded. But it was significantly smaller than May's \$3.96 billion deficit and was the second best trade month the nation has had this year.

Exports rose a healthy 5.5 percent from May's \$17.67 billion to a record \$18.64 billion. Exports were up in 19 of 27 categories, with fertilizers and power-generating machinery showing the most marked improvement.

Imports, on the other hand, were down to 16 of 25 groups, with the biggest declines occurring in gold, iron, steel and transistors.

Overall, imports declined 3.3 percent from May's \$21.63 billion to \$20.9 billion.

All of the department's statistics are adjusted for seasonal variations. The nation continued to exhibit an appetite for foreign oil. Imports of foreign petroleum rose from 6.8 million barrels a day in May to 7.1 million barrels in June.

However, the price of oil declined six cents a barrel to \$32.32 in June. One of the reasons the U.S. trade picture improved last month is apparently because this nation's recession has not yet spilled over into the economies of other countries. Consequently, while the current economic downturn has cut U.S. demand for foreign goods, there is still a healthy market for U.S. products abroad.

**Big Board Advances in Late Rally**  
NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI) — Blue chips staged a late rally in the New York stock market today, even though Ford Motor reported a swing of nearly \$1 billion in its second quarter results.

The Ford announcement, which came after the market's close, confirmed analysts' expectations.

**Ford Motor Large Quarter Loss**  
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## DGZ INTERNATIONAL

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## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 29, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	G.M.	S.P.	S.C.
Amsterdam	1.913	4.501	108.13	47.385	6.286	14.022	11.47	32.9
Brussels (1)	20.02	4.457	15.976	4.837	9.14	2.114	9.16	5.105
Frankfurt	1.257	4.345	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (2)	2.279	—	4.195	9.615	1.971.00	4.549	4.48	3.879
Madrid	20.05	1.974.10	47.24	20.421	—	—	—	—
Paris	4.067	2.845	1.974.10	47.24	20.421	—	—	—
Porto	1.679	3.847	92.379	39.778	0.191	84.563	5.773	—
Zurich	1.478	0.857	2.872	5.845	1.953.39	2.759	48.27	2.871

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	G.M.	S.P.	S.C.
Swiss	0.035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian Franc	20.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian \$	0.879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish Krone	0.1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deutsche Mark	0.024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escudo	0.0085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fin. mark	0.2744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: L.N.R. (1) (2) Commercial bank (3) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (4) Units of 100, (5) Units of 1,000.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 10)

America is sitting on more coal reserves than we can use in a hundred years. But coal alone isn't the answer.

That's why MAPCO is involved in many kinds of energy in addition to coal. Oil, gas, uranium and geothermal... every natural resource which imagination can harness to help America further toward energy self-sufficiency.

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SYMBOL MDA/NYSE/MWSE/PSE

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**Figure 1**







**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 29**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.

[illegible]

Est. volume 22,000; subject Matter: 1979  
Printed under contract: 1979

**U.S. Strike Adds At Three-Year**

**WASHINGTON, The Labor**  
(Reuters) — The U.S. strike activity in 1979 has been at its lowest in three years. Working time to strikes fell to a three-  
0.14 percent — 1.4 days  
thousand — in the first  
and to 0.13 percent in Ju  
pared with 0.16 percent  
1979.

The figure of 714 stoppe  
fect in June was the lowest  
for that month in 11 years.  
the large stoppages, involv  
than 5,000 workers, were i  
struction industry, which ac  
for 44 percent of all work  
strike in June.

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Labor Department said today that strike activity in the United States has been at its lowest for three years. Working time lost to strikes fell to a three-day, 0.14 percent — 1.4 days thousand — in the first half and to 0.13 percent in July, compared with 0.16 percent in 1979.

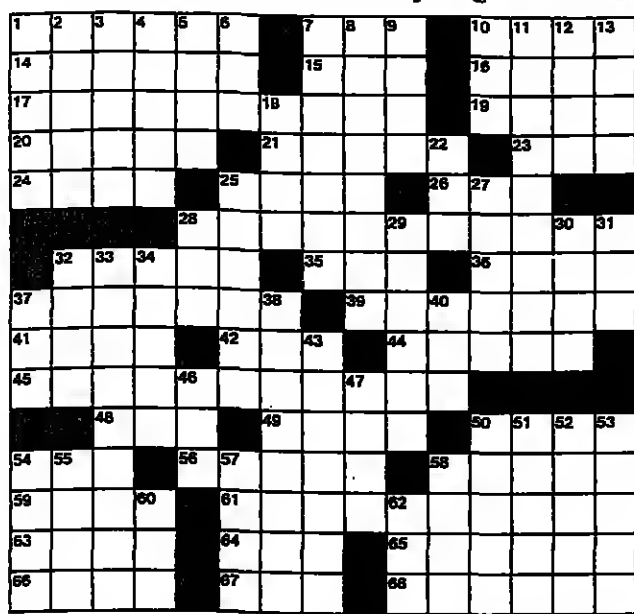
The figure of 714 stoppages in June was the lowest for that month in 11 years, but for large stoppages, involving more than 5,000 workers, which are common in the construction industry, which accounted for 44 percent of all work stoppages in June.







## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Prophet rebuked by an ass  
7 Precept  
10 All-inclusive  
14 A Gabor  
15 Gauze  
17 Wornworth split, in bowling  
19 Division word  
20 Fragrant  
21 — as a beet  
23 Sun  
24 Polite chap  
25 Deuces  
26 Final: Abbr.  
28 Kind of two-fisted  
32 Feed the fire  
35 Darius III, to Alexander  
36 Skirt style  
37 Scallop, clams, etc.  
39 "Lolita" writer  
41 Island of Alaska  
42 Opp. of masculine
- 44 Mac Davis products  
45 Stud holding  
46 Unspecified degree  
49 "Coming — a wing and a prayer"  
50 Kind of sphere  
54 Incite, with "on"  
56 — depressive  
58 Jute's ally  
59 Go out together  
61 Shape of a "Mister" of songdom  
63 Verily  
64 Highway: Abbr.  
65 Horn of a roebuck  
66 Repair  
67 Above, to Key  
68 Abandon
- 5 Amas follower  
6 Fellow  
7 Suspends the sentence  
8 Distaste  
9 Recede  
10 A Baba  
11 Alley spill  
12 Aware of  
13 Branch of bini.  
18 Sunup  
22 Excavated  
25 Start a golf game  
27 Yellow shade  
28 Boxing stat.  
29 Finish carefully, in sewing  
30 Cabell of baseball  
31 Mil. unit  
32 — precedent  
33 Resting from the 9-to-5 routine  
34 Work —  
37 Nitwit  
38 Explicit  
40 Integrate, in a way  
43 Trimming for a king's robe  
46 Unit in electricity  
47 Viva — (spoken)  
50 Knife handles  
51 Banish  
52 Van man  
53 Like neon gas  
54 Processed cheese  
55 Hunter's quest  
57 Hair style  
58 "Auld Lang  
60 Purpose  
62 Naughty

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

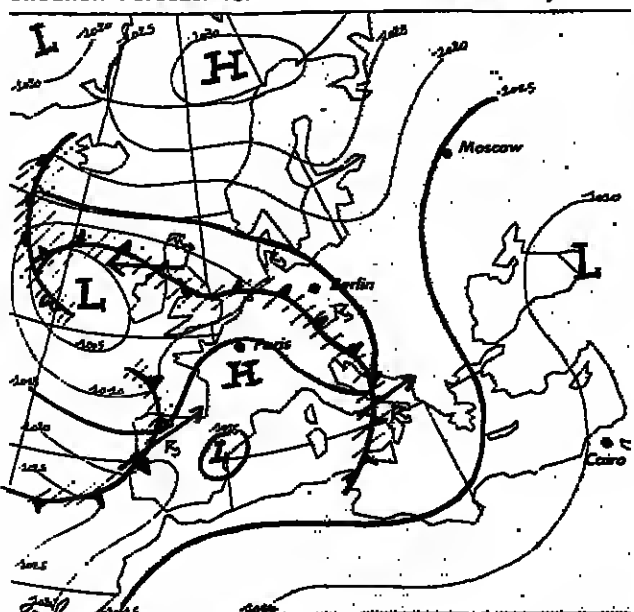
HART BAOAT LAKE  
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SITA OGRAS ATRIA  
ROJAKWITTHAKOQAK  
TRANI FEEL ESE  
PIARIN RHEISTE  
DUBLIN WELLS POLICE  
DECORATE DELAY  
ICON CHROMESOME  
ACNE TIOLO OVER  
LEES SCARS RESS

## WEATHER

|               | C  | F  |          | C          | F  |          |
|---------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----------|
| ALGARVE       | 21 | 70 | Fair     | MAORIO     | 23 | Overcast |
| AMSTERDAM     | 22 | 72 | Cloudy   | MIAMI      | 79 | Fair     |
| ANKARA        | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   | MILAN      | 30 | Fair     |
| ATHENS        | 30 | 86 | Fair     | MONTREAL   | 21 | Cloudy   |
| BEIRUT        | 30 | 86 | Fair     | MOSCOW     | 24 | Cloudy   |
| BERGAMO       | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   | MUNICH     | 24 | Cloudy   |
| BERLIN        | 22 | 72 | Overcast | NEW YORK   | 24 | Cloudy   |
| BRUSSELS      | 27 | 81 | Fair     | NICE       | 24 | Fair     |
| BUDAPEST      | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   | OSLO       | 27 | Fair     |
| CASABLANCA    | 22 | 72 | Cloudy   | PARIS      | 26 | Cloudy   |
| COPENHAGEN    | 23 | 73 | Fair     | PRAGUE     | 27 | Fair     |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 24 | 75 | Fair     | ROME       | 27 | Fair     |
| DUBLIN        | 22 | 72 | Cloudy   | SOFIA      | 28 | Cloudy   |
| EDINBURGH     | 16 | 61 | Fog      | STOCKHOLM  | 27 | Fair     |
| FLORENCE      | 24 | 75 | Fair     | TEHRAN     | 30 | Fair     |
| FRANKFURT     | 24 | 75 | Fair     | TELAVIV    | 30 | Fair     |
| GENEVA        | 26 | 79 | Fog      | TOKYO      | 29 | Fog      |
| HELSINKI      | 30 | 86 | Fog      | VIENNA     | 27 | Fair     |
| HOUSTON       | 29 | 85 | Cloudy   | WARSAW     | 27 | Overcast |
| ISTANBUL      | 27 | 81 | Fair     | WASHINGTON | 79 | Cloudy   |
| LAS PALMAS    | 24 | 75 | Fair     | ZURICH     | 26 | Fair     |
| LISBON        | 23 | 73 | Cloudy   |            |    |          |
| LONDON        | 22 | 72 | Fog      |            |    |          |
| LOS ANGELES   | 32 | 90 | Fair     |            |    |          |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



|                | TS | W                      | WS | WS |
|----------------|----|------------------------|----|----|
| Thunderstorm   | TS | Warm Front             | WS | WS |
| Rain           | W  | Cold Front             | WS | WS |
| Snow           | WS | Occluded Front         | WS | WS |
| Front Movement | WS | Quasi-Stationary Front | WS | WS |

## Stand-In Defendant Wins Reversal Of Guilty Verdict in Florida Case

BARTOW, Fla., July 29 (AP) — A man who posed as the defendant in an assault trial — and was convicted — yesterday won a reversal of the verdict.

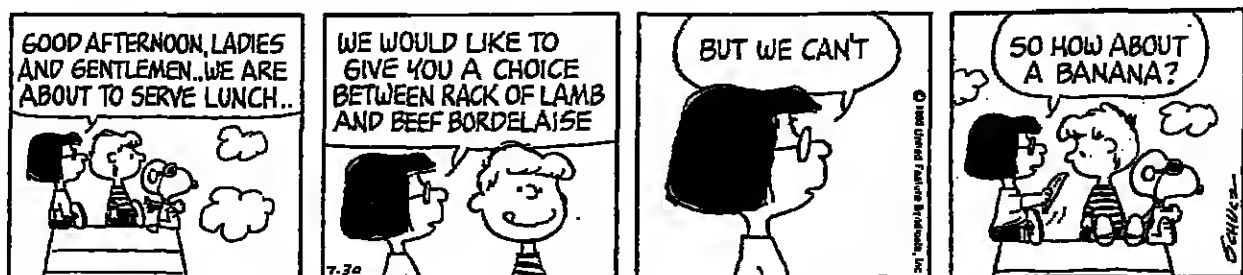
On a defense request, Polk County Judge Edward Threadgill set aside the verdict he imposed on Jeffrey Streeter after a nonjury trial in an assault and battery case. A smiling Mr. Streeter said he was "pleased and relieved" that his two-week ordeal was over. He had spent "the worst night of my life" in jail and had faced up to a year in prison for the misdemeanor conviction.

Mr. Streeter had agreed to do a favor for defense attorney Warren Dawson, who asked him to sit in for the actual defendant, Marvin Anderson. Mr. Dawson did not tell the judge about the switch until after three eyewitnesses identified Mr. Streeter as having beaten an old man. The lawyer said he did not believe the eyewitnesses could properly identify Mr. Anderson.

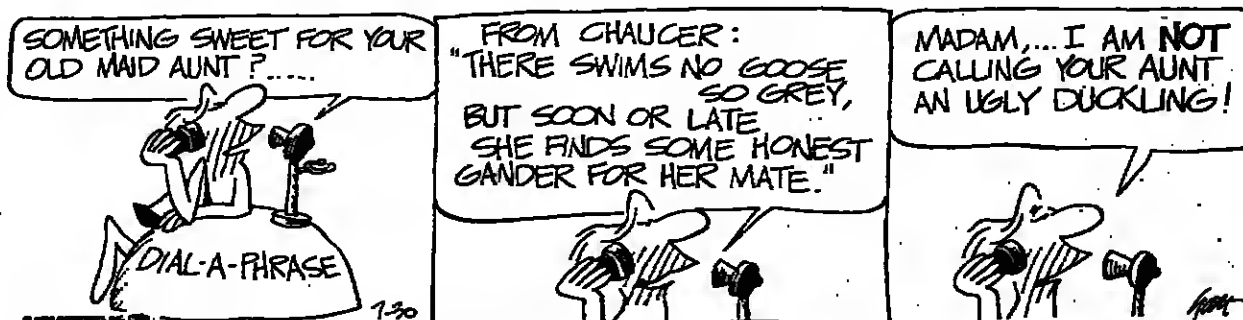
The judge, indicating he was left with no alternative based on the evidence, found Mr. Streeter guilty of battery — and sent him to jail. He released him a day later on his own recognizance.

The judge said yesterday he wanted to correct the mistake of convicting the wrong man.

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLEBAILEY



## WIZARD OF ID

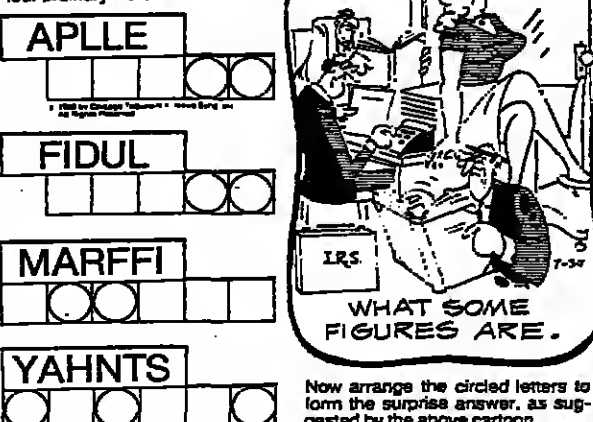


## REX MORGAN DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "APPLE FIDUL MARFFI YAHNTS" (Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumbles: IGLOO BIRCH NUANCE GROTTTO  
Answer: She said she would marry a millionaire or nothing—and this is what she got—A BIG "NOTHING"

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE VERMILION BRIDGE

By Shelley Mydans. Doubleday & Company. 369 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Richard F. Shepard

THE VERMILION BRIDGE is a historical novel about ancient Japan at a time of great stress, and it is also a gripping narrative about the people who ruled the country and guided its destiny amid perils from abroad and at home. It is about all of that, but for those of us who tend to derive other messages, intended or not, from what we read, it may be about more than what it tells. It is about power and unity, about weakness and division, about a specific time and place and about all times and places.

In the eighth century, Japan was inundated by the culture of its opulent, highly advanced neighbor, China. The island country, which had been ignorant of what we are pleased to call the arts and techniques of civilization, adopted the Chinese writing, the Chinese aesthetics and the Chinese beliefs, which were Confucianism and Buddhism. Even Japan's capital, Nara, had been modeled after the street patterns of Chang'an, the capital of the Tang Empire of China.

## The Threat of Loss

At this time of relentless change, there was also the threat of loss for the Japanese, loss of their Shinto beliefs, loss of their system of government, loss of the national character. The Japanese then, as later in the 19th century when they were "opened up" by the West, tenaciously preserved the basic elements of their own society. Instead of assimilating into more dominant cultures, they assimilated into their own elements from outside and adapted them to their own way of life. It was not an easy relationship at the beginning, and the thrust of "The Vermilion Bridge" tells of the conflicts that all this prompted more than 1,000 years ago.

Mydans has approached her book with the thoroughness of a historian but the sensitivity of a novelist. It is a narrative that is appealing and makes you care about the people who figure in it.

The central character is the Princess Abe, daughter of the Emperor Shomu and his wife, Komyo. The story of the novel is the story of her life and of the court. It starts with Abe as a beautiful, reflective teenager, her head full of poetry and romance, utterly devoted to her mother. She has a briefly tempestuous sexual encounter with a young Buddhist priest and then begins a long affair with the handsome and ambitious Nakamaro, one of the powerful Fujiwara family, whose lives are so entwined with the shaping of Japan's destiny. The emperor and empress become passionately involved with Buddhism — to the consternation of the traditional court members — and much of the conflict in the novel arises out of efforts to impose the religion on the Japanese people at the expense of the native Shinto structure. When her parents abdicate the throne to take up ascetic Buddhist lives, Abe becomes empress, only to resign shortly also to live as a nun. She soon seizes the throne again, and her relationship with the Buddhist priest who had been her youthful lover places him in a position of power, in conflict with Nakamaro, who has tried to become the power behind the throne.

Mydans puts her story in a stunning context of court life, with its customs and affections. She describes the festivals, the beliefs and superstitions. She presents us with a Japan that was being exposed to

foreign people and foreign ways. We see how upper-class families lived, with their high regard for music and family and sociability and scrupulous regard for behavior comme il faut.

The novel flows smoothly through cabals and intrigues and upheaval. Behind it all is the quest for power, and we see that beneath the trappings of the culture of the time, the fight for power was as ruthless and as familiar as it is today in the modern worlds of politics and corporate life. It is not a story of the common people, but it is an account of how the upper classes achieved or, as the case may be, failed. In style, Mydans is almost leisurely, dwelling on perceptions rather than actions. But as the narrative goes on, the action becomes ever faster and there is no sense of tedium or picture-painting. There is violence and upheaval and introspection. It is all told here with a gracefulness and sensitivity that bring everything to life, not as incomprehensible exotica but as human activities in a most understandable sense.

Mydans invested much time and study in working out "The Vermilion Bridge." Not a moment was wasted.

Richard F. Shepard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Best-Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

| FICTION   |              | Last Week |
|---|--------------|-----------|
| This Week   | Week on List |           |
| 1 RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon                     | 1            | 5         |
| 2 THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum                 | 3            | 21        |
| 3 RANDOM WINDS, by Belva Plain                          | 2            | 12        |
| 4 THE SPIKE, by Arnold K. Borchgrevink and Robert Moss  | 4            | 7         |
| 5 SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Susan Swatchell               | 12           | 5         |
| 6 PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Kerr                        | 5            | 26        |
| 7 TEANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer                       | 6            | 15        |
| 8 THE NINJA, by Eric Van Lustbader                      | 7            | 12        |
| 9 INNOCENT BLOOD, by F.D. James                         | 9            | 10        |
| 10 THE SECOND COMING, by Walker Percy                   | 10           | 1         |
| 11 NO LOVE LOST, by Helen Van Slyke                     | 10           | 14        |
| 12 SOLO, by Jack Higgins                                | 14           | 3         |
| 13 THE CHADLE WILL FALL, by Mervyn Dymally              | 11           | 5         |
| 14 MARY, WOMAN, CHILD, by Edith Segal                   | 11           | 5         |
| 15 THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Joseph Conrad            | 8            | 26        |
| NONFICTION  |              |           |
| 1 TINY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, by Gay Talese                   | 1            | 12        |
| 2 FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton Friedman                    | 2            | 25        |
| 3 SHELLEY, by Shelley Niles                             | 1            | 1         |
| 4 CHINA MEN, by Maxine Hong Kingston                    | 1            | 1         |
| 5 LITTLE FLOIRA, by Goldsmith                           | 1            | 1         |
| 6 MEN IN LOVE, by Nancy Mitford                         | 7            | 13        |
| 7 THE BURNING, by Richard Nixon                         | 3            | 9         |
| 8 ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Sigmund Freud               | 8            | 36        |
| 9 WILL BY G. Gordon Liddy                               | 4            | 12        |
| 10 THE THIRD WAVE, by Avia Toller                       | 5            | 17        |
| 11 THE SECOND BOOK OF RUNNING, by Fick                  | 6            | 14        |
| 12 DONAHUE, by Phil Donahue                             | 9            | 24        |
| 13 THE BURNING, by Richard Woodward and Scott Armstrong | 14           | 31        |
| 14 NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Kennedy                      | 12           | 12        |
| 15 HEARTSOUNDS, by Martin Welton                        | 11           | 9         |

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

INSTINCT and habit are useful guides for bridge players, and an experienced player can do pretty well by following their dictates at all times. But an expert will often stop to reflect before he makes an instinctive play, and he may find reasons to depart from the normal path.

In defense, it is an instinctive reaction to win a trick as cheaply as possible. An outstanding example of a departure from such play is demonstrated on the diagramed deal.

Most experts in the West position would pass one heart rather than rebid the shaky diamond suit. And most would scrape up a one-spade bid as South over one heart. As it was, South compensated for his earlier passivity by jumping to four spades when it became clear that his partner held a very strong hand with some spade length and shortness in diamonds.

West led the diamond ace and shifted to the heart queen, a key play. There was no hurry to score

club tricks, and he could see that it might be important to develop a heart trick. He was prepared to run the slight risk that his partner held six hearts headed by the ten and South a doubleton jack, although he could have attempted to guard against this by leading the seven.

South won with the king and drew trumps ending in the dummy. The position was now this:

| NORTH      |            | EAST       |            |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| ♠ A K 8 7  | ♠ 10 4     | ♠ 10 4     | ♠ 10 4     |
| ♥ A 5      | ♥ K J      | ♥ K J      | ♥ K J      |
| ♦ 10 8 5 4 | ♦ Q 8 2    | ♦ Q 8 2    | ♦ Q 8 2    |
| ♣ 10 8 5 4 | ♣ 10 8 5 4 | ♣ 10 8 5 4 | ♣ 10 8 5 4 |

South now made a fine play by leading the club four from dummy and playing the three from his hand when East produced the deuce. He would now have prevailed if West had won routinely with the seven and played his remaining heart. South would have won in dummy to win a trick in that suit. East's nine would be ducked, and the queen would be covered with the ace. In either case the last club in the dummy would provide a discard for the heart loser in the closed hand.

But West was fully alert. Seeing the danger, he won the trick with the club jack and played his remaining heart. South duly won in dummy and played a club, but could not prevent East from winning a trick. He had to cover the nine with the ace, and West completed his good work by unblocking his king to defeat the contract.

| NORTH      |              | EAST (D)     |              |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ♠ A K 7 8  | ♠ 10 4 8 4 2 | ♠ 10 4 8 4 2 | ♠ 10 4 8 4 2 |
| ♥ A K 3    | ♥ K J 7 2    | ♥ K J 7 2    | ♥ K J 7 2    |
| ♦ 10 8 5 4 | ♦ Q 8 2      | ♦ Q 8 2      | ♦ Q 8 2      |
| ♣ 10 8 5 4 | ♣ 10 8 5 4   | ♣ 10 8 5 4   | ♣ 10 8 5 4   |

West led the diamond ace.



Stops Pole

# Stevenson Nears 3d Boxing Gold

MOSCOW, July 29 — Teofilo Stevenson took a second step toward a third consecutive Olympic boxing gold medal today when he defeated Gregorio Serrano of Poland and caught him often enough to stop him in the third round at the Olympic boxing tournament.

It was the ninth consecutive bout over three Olympic Games in which the Cuban has won within the 3-round limit.

Stevenson's semifinal opponent Thursday will be Latvian Levis Lavi, who looked good today in knocking down and outpointing pole Anders Eklund, who had a two-inch height advantage and a 10-pound weight advantage.

Lavi knocked Eklund with a left hook in the second round and made the most of Eklund's inability to land a punch to throw some stinging hooks to the head.

The 29-year-old Stevenson was unable to knock down his fleeing opponent but he did make him take some standing 8-counts before a light to the head in the third round ended the fight. There were 48 seconds to go when the referee decided the Pole had had enough.

Seventeen-year-old Luis Pizarro of Puerto Rico reached the quarterfinals of the featherweight last night and is the only United States citizen with a chance to win a medal in these Games.

Pizarro and two other boxers are the only representatives of Puerto Rico because of the U.S.-led boycott of these Games. Puerto Rico is a U.S. commonwealth which additionally fields its own Olympic team.

**Brazilian Gold**

In the yachting at Tallinn, Estonia, a pair of young Rio de Janeiro students today provided Brazil with its second sailing gold medal. Marcos Soares, 19, and Eduardo Penha, 20, claimed the gold in the 470 class despite a sixth-place finish in the final race of the 1980 regatta.

Brazil earlier had clinched the gold in the Tornado Class. Alexander Weller and Lars Signe Bjorkman captured the gold after yesterday's sixth race. Denmark's Peter and Peter Kjergaard won the silver medal, and Sweden's Johan Marstrom and Jorgen Ragnsson won the bronze.

Other sailing gold medal winners were Esko Rechardt of Finland in the Finn Dinghy, Denmark in the Soling, the Soviet Union in Star and in Flying Dutchman.

Viktor Masukin of the Soviet Union won the Star Class picked up fourth medal in as many Olympics. The Ukrainian yachtsman won gold medal in the Finn Dinghy class in the Mexico City Games in 58 and a gold in the Tempest class at Kiel, Germany, in 1972. He was the silver medalist in the Tempest Class in 1976.

The Danish Soling team of Poul Jørgensen, Valdemar Bandozki and Erik Hermann Hansen successfully defended the title they won at the Kingston, Ontario, Olympic Regatta four years ago.

**Back on Top**

Meanwhile India staved off a late bid to defeat Spain, 4-3, and won the gold medal in the men's 100-meter sprint at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

Spain took the silver medal in the 100-meter sprint at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal. India won the gold medal in the 100-meter sprint at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

India has now won eight field hockey gold medals, the first in 1956 and a gold in the Olympics at Kiel, Germany, in 1972. He was the silver medalist in the 100-meter sprint in 1976.

The Danish Soling team of Poul Jørgensen, Valdemar Bandozki and Erik Hermann Hansen successfully defended the title they won at the Kingston, Ontario, Olympic Regatta four years ago.

**Wins First Start of Year**

**Norman Paces Expos to Split With Reds**

MONTREAL, July 29 (AP) — Norman, in his first start of the season, combined with three relievers on a seven-inning effort to lead the Cincinnati Reds to a 5-4 victory over the Montreal Expos in the first game of a doubleheader.

In the first game, Dave Collins pitched three innings, two with two outs, before being relieved by reliever Bruce Sutter in the 11th and began the inning by walking pinch hitter Kurt Bevacqua.

In Philadelphia, Cesar Cedeno tripped home Joe Cruz in the 10th inning as Houston edged Philadelphia, 3-2. Cruz drew a two-out walk of Ron Reed (6-4) and Cedeno followed with a drive down the right field line. Joe Sambuto, who relieved Gordy Pladson in the ninth, gained his sixth victory in seven decisions.

**Pirates 4, Dodgers 4**

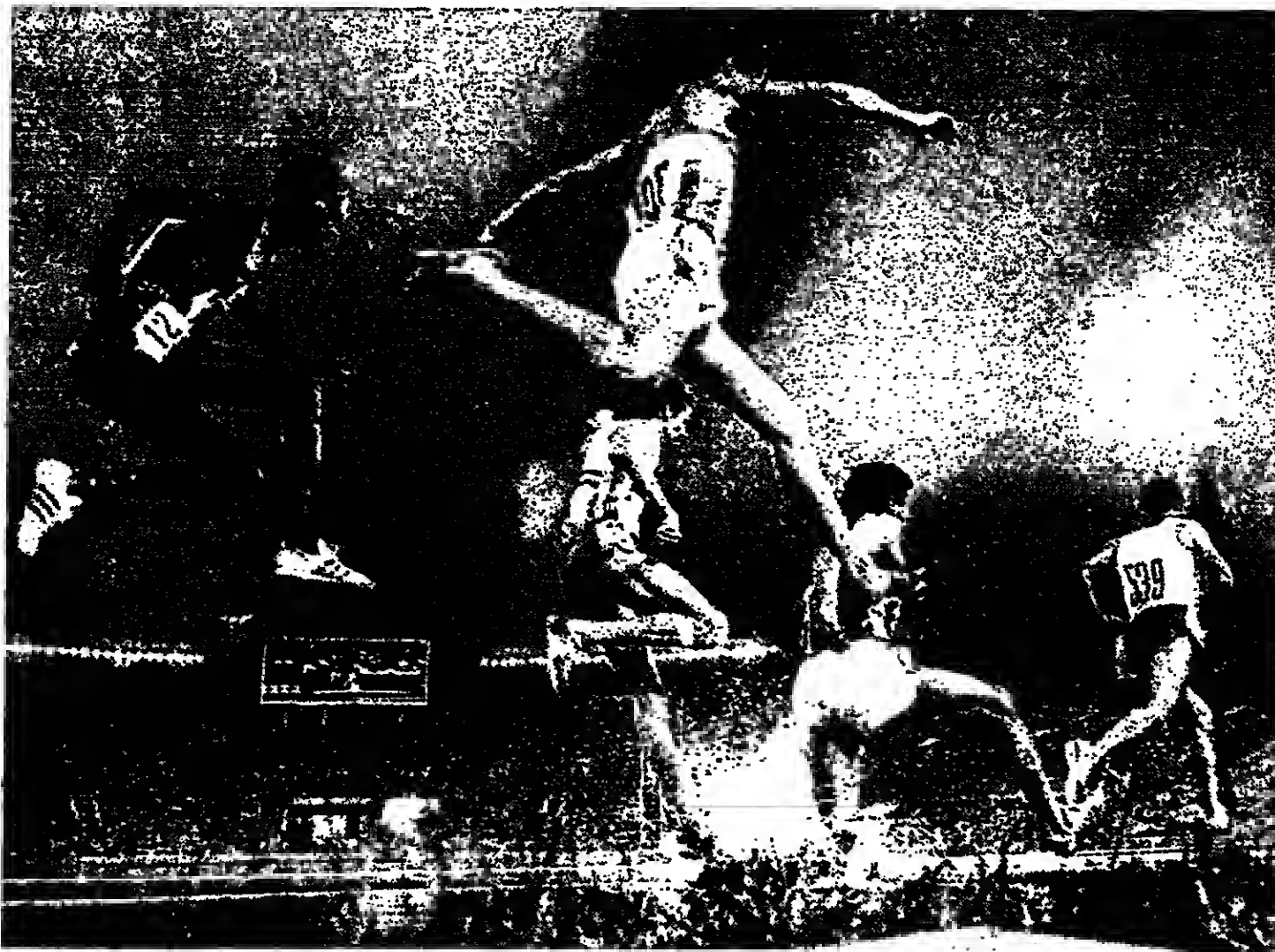
In Los Angeles, Ed Ott hit two home runs to power Pittsburgh to a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles. Rick Rhoden (2-1) got relief help from Kent Tekulve, who recorded his 15th save. Both of Rhoden's victories have come against his former teammates in the last week.

**Braves 6, Mets 3**

In New York, Dale Murphy hit a homer and Gary Matthews had three hits and drove in two runs to power Atlanta over New York, 6-3.

**Yankees 7, Twins 6**

In the American League, in Bloomington, Minn., Rick Cerone drove in four runs with two home runs, the second one to lead off the



Runners splash over the water jump during qualifying heats for the 3,000-meter steeplechase Monday night at Lenin Stadium. Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, with a time of 8:16.1, led those advancing to Thursday's final. Others to qualify included Eshetu Tura of Ethiopia, Francisco Sanchez of Spain, Anatoly Dimov of the Soviet Union, and Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland.

## Italy Meets Yugoslavia in Basketball Final

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, July 29 — Undeclared Yugoslavia, led by Drazen Dalipagic's 26 points, outlasted Brazil 96-95 tonight in a dramatic finish to move into the finals of the men's Olympic basketball tournament against Italy.

The victory eliminated the heavily favored Soviet Union squad, which was stung by back-to-back losses to Italy and Yugoslavia earlier this week. Those losses were the first at home for the Soviets since 1973.

Italy, chasing its first-ever Olympic basketball medal, defeated Spain 95-89 earlier in the day, but needed the Yugoslav win over Brazil to move into tomorrow's final.

A Brazilian victory would have given the South Americans a 3-2 record, same as Italy and the Soviet Union, and the Russians would have advanced to the finals through a complicated formula of point differentials.

But Dalipagic led the way for Yugoslavia and forced the Soviets into the bronze medal game against Spain, which finished the semifinals tied with Brazil at 2-3. The Spaniards went into the bronze game because they beat Brazil earlier this week.

The Brazil-Yugoslavia game ended in a dramatic scramble when the Brazilians missed a shot at the buzzer that would have won the game. The Russian fans were cheering madly for the Brazilians as the last hope to get the Soviet team into the finals.

Earlier in the day, Italy's hero was Dino Meneghin, the veteran 6-foot 8-inch center who scored 29 points and dominated under the basket with 11 rebounds.

Just minutes before the start of the Brazil-Yugoslavia game, the Soviet Union kept their gold medal hopes alive by beating Cuba, 109-90.

The Russians, favored to repeat their 1976 gold medal performance, effectively ruined their chances Sunday in a 101-91 overtime loss to Yugoslavia.

That game was marred by a Soviet protest over the officiating. The Soviet Union argued they were cheated out of a possible three-point play at with 13 seconds to go in regulation play.

Yugoslavia was ahead 81-79 and Soviet forward Sergei Lopyashka had the ball. He went in for a shot and was fouled. His shot went through the hoop.

Soviet fans went wild, thinking the score was tied and Lopyashka would have a free throw to send his team into the final.

But officials ruled he was fouled before shooting and disallowed the shot.

**Gold Medals: An End and a Beginning**

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP) — Two track stars who won Olympic gold medals at different stages in their athletic careers. After receiving the highest recognition in amateur sports, one is talking retirement and the other is looking forward to his next major meet.

Pietro Mennea of Italy is 28. The gold medal he won yesterday in the 200-meter dash was the culmination of a decade of sacrifice and dedication. His is the perspective of the man who has won the war but has grown tired of the fight.

"I won the race I wanted to win. This caps my career. I've won everything. Now I can consider retiring," he said. "After 10 years of competition, if they offered me \$6 million dollars to start all over again, I wouldn't accept."

Lutz Dombrowski is a 21-year-old from East Germany, a nation

fiercely devoted to excellence in sport. From the age of nine, when he started jumping, Dombrowski has been on a schedule programmed to winning yesterday's Olympic long jump competition. His is the perspective of the warrior who lives to fight.

"My next ambition is to compete in next year's World Cup," he said. "Cracked My Nerves"

Mennea is the world record holder in the 200 at 19.72, but he was not at peak mental form for these Games. He has said that he would not have objected if Italy followed the U.S. lead and supported the Olympic boycott.

"The responsibility of being the heavy favorite after the American boycott, and the bitterness for having to compete in a crippled event, have just cracked my nerves," he said.

Eighty-one team members said in a statement yesterday that there is no greater honor for an amateur athlete than to represent his country at the Olympics.

"While we strongly deplore overt aggressive acts by one nation against another, we question whether the boycott of the Olympic Games is the best means available to assist the cause of peace," the statement said.

There he will play Preston, the club that disillusioned his younger brother, and that is led today by that gritty little fighter of 1966, Nobby Stiles. Stiles' time at Preston has not run entirely smoothly but, characteristically, he has clung on to build a solid base.

And, flying potentially higher than any, is Geoff Hurst, renowned for his three goals in the World Cup Final. Hurst will tell you himself that his game was a reward for countless hours of sweat and perseverance when failure as a midfielder stared him in the face. He became manager at Chelsea last year and came within a whisker of lifting that club back to the First Division; in his spare time, he assisted England's manager, Ron Greenwood, as a coach to the present England squad.

Hurst and Greenwood provide the connection to Martin Peters.

Greenwood coached both as young players at West Ham and says Peters. "He taught us that football is a game of tomorrow rather than yesterday." Under Greenwood's scholarly guidance, even men bestowed at birth with special touch and timing may learn to regard playing as an apprenticeship to coaching.

**Always in Position**

Peters, for sure, was a man who could almost expand time on the field to his own ends. His positional play was uncanny, he would drift around, lose even the most dogged marking opponent and pop up to score regular and absolutely critical goals to break stalemates. In 67 England appearances, he scored 21 times, and that pretty well matched his contribution in 100 games for West Ham, Spurs and Norwich.

A supreme, lean athlete, a man whose natural reflex from the debilitating effects of sports' seedy hangovers was family life, Peters was always fit. He could, with logic as precise and clean as his movement, often dismantle the high-flown theories of even his own bosses, but mostly Martin Peters chose to watch and listen, to play and learn, to train as enthusiastically in his 20th year in the job as in his first.

The ultimate quality he demonstrated was to think on his feet, to outwit opponents who expected the obvious. Off the pitch he dressed smartly, he lived quietly and he kept on insisting that the game was good.

Now, with Sheffield United (the rival club to Jack Charlton's Sheffield Wednesday), he is considering the coaching career he has eyed for three years. He will, of course, also play because there was never a moment last year that Peters looked embarrassed among competitors literally half his age in the First Division.

The recipe, I have described as almost impossible. Yet here again, Peters' timing, his sense of movement, is impeccable. He moves as a qualified coach to work alongside Harry Haslam, a man with the greatest sense of humor in the English game and one whose experienced eye for a player and an opportunity has, for example, brought the Argentine World Cup players, Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa, successfully into Europe.

**Teamwork Counts**

Together, they would blend and teach, the one passing on vast playing experience, the other providing vital background grooming until, perhaps in two years, Haslam would move "upstairs" allowing the fledgling coach full reign as manager. Soccer rarely admits such planning, but the character, the know-how and the vision of both men promise something special in Sheffield.

Meanwhile, something special in London is still on the brink of leaving Arsenal. Last week's column, commenting on the proposed sale of Liam Brady to Manchester United, permitted itself some cynical doubt, suggesting that maybe his delay was less at the momentous step to Manchester, more an 11th-hour play by legal and business advisers to invite greater riches from "European moguls Bayern Munich, Barcelona or Juventus."

Yesterday, long over schedule, Brady's agent informed Manchester that Liam was not on overseas. Juventus announced that it was ready to pay the Irish Boyo £3,000 per match, the details were concluded for a three-year contract starting Aug. 1 and Juventus coach Giovanni Trapattoni believes he is signing "a real ace."

As it well we are used to the double-speak of top coaches. Was it really only four months ago that Juventus had looked up Brady's creativity in its tactical intrigue? Really only four months since the coach deflected questions about his interest in Brady as a substitute to Kevin Keegan, whom Juventus was then courting, by saying, "Brady is not Keegan ... We are looking for a different type of player." An ace, in fact.

Heaven forbid that Martin Peters should ever take on all the wiles of the managerial trade.

## The Soccer Scene

# A Quiet Englishman Finds His Reward

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, July 29 (IHT) — Martin Peters, the quiet Englishman who was labeled a player 10 years ahead of his time in the 1960s, is bowing slightly to his years. After nearer two than one decade among the world's influential talents, Peters at age 37 moves into a new phase that will demand sacrifices and adjustments in lifestyle as well as sport.

He is to become a coach; I suspect a very accomplished coach indeed. That judgment is admittedly heavily prejudiced by a deep admiration for what Peters, the man and the player, has achieved already, but it is made in the full appreciation that the transition from performer to teacher so very often proves the impossible hurdle to the naturally gifted athlete.

Think back to 1966 to the hour of Peters' triumph as a player, a superb crucial instrument in England's World Cup victory; think of his colleagues then and you clearly see the struggle of successful men trying to pass on their knowledge.

Think of Bobby Charlton, the graceful hub of the team. He could command more obedience from a ball than any contemporary, yet his retiring nature, and perhaps the sheer fact that his soccer was instinctive rather than tactical, precipitated a brief, failed, managerial career at Preston.

Think of Bobby Moore, the '66 captain, whose authority became indisputable wherever the game was played. Moore, in the words of Martin Peters himself, was "a brilliant international leader, a superb inspiration whose big secret was the fact that he was a great reader of the game." Where now is Bobby Moore? Managing outside the English league, hoping still to persuade someone of his worth as a coach.

Think of Gordon Banks, according to Peter the cleverest goalkeeper that ever was. Banks is also in the cluttered wings, seeking employment, yet bitter at his sacking last year by an English Fourth Division club after a managerial "life" even shorter than Charlton's.

Charlton, Moore, Banks ... to some extent each is hamstrung by being typecast as a player so outstanding that clubs seek to hire a memory rather than a hard-working coach. Even now, 14 years on, the offers tend to be hybrid, to combine the role of manager with that of tweaking out the last, aging vestiges of skill as players; Box office before brains.

Significantly, the limited coaching successes that have so far emerged from England's 1966 world-beating team have come from a less artistic trio, men who had to think hard about themselves as players long before the end. Jack Charlton — taller, older, less graceful brother to Bobby — is the only man so far to have been in charge of a First Division club.

Big Jack fashioned a harsh, defensive Middlesbrough in his playing image and gained promotion from Division Two. He had Harold Shepherdson, the trainer of the '66 England side, as his No. 2, yet undoubtedly it was Jack's competitive edge that sustained Middlesbrough before he left to begin raising up Sheffield Wednesday, an ailing giant of the English game. Last season, Jack Charlton's Sheffield was promoted from Division Three to Division Two.

There he will play Preston, the club that disillusioned his younger brother, and that is led today by that gritty little fighter of 1966, Nobby Stiles. Stiles' time at Preston has not run entirely smoothly but, characteristically, he has clung on to build a solid base.

And, flying potentially higher than any, is Geoff Hurst, renowned for his three goals in the World Cup Final. Hurst will tell you himself that his game was a reward for countless hours of sweat and perseverance when failure as a midfielder stared him in the face. He became manager at Chelsea last year and came within a whisker of lifting that club back to the First Division; in his spare time, he assisted England's manager, Ron Greenwood, as a coach to the present England squad.

Hurst and Greenwood provide the connection to Martin Peters.

Greenwood coached both as young players at West Ham and says Peters. "He taught us that football is a game of tomorrow rather than yesterday." Under Greenwood's scholarly guidance, even men bestowed at birth with special touch and timing may learn to regard playing as an apprenticeship to coaching.

**Always in Position**

Peters, for sure, was a man who could almost expand time on the field to his own ends. His positional play was uncanny, he would drift around, lose even the most dogged marking opponent and pop up to score regular and absolutely critical goals to break stalemates. In 67 England appearances, he scored 21 times, and that pretty well matched his contribution in 100 games for West Ham, Spurs and Norwich.

A supreme, lean athlete, a man whose natural reflex from the debilitating effects of sports' seedy hangovers was family life, Peters was always fit. He could, with logic as precise and clean as his movement, often dismantle the high-flown theories of even his own bosses, but mostly Martin Peters chose to watch and listen, to play and learn, to train as enthusiastically in his 20th year in the job as in his first.

The ultimate quality he demonstrated was to think on his feet, to outwit opponents who expected the obvious. Off the pitch he dressed smartly, he lived quietly and he kept on insisting that the game was good.

Now, with Sheffield United (the rival club to Jack Charlton's Sheffield Wednesday), he is considering the coaching career he has eyed for three years. He will, of course, also play because there was never a moment last year that Peters looked embarrassed among competitors literally half his age in the First Division.

The recipe, I have described as almost impossible. Yet here again, Peters' timing, his sense of movement, is impeccable. He moves as a qualified coach to work alongside Harry Haslam, a man with the greatest sense of humor in the English game and one whose experienced eye for a player and an opportunity has, for example, brought the Argentine World Cup players, Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa, successfully into Europe.

**Teamwork Counts**

Together, they would blend and teach, the one passing on vast playing experience, the other providing vital background grooming until, perhaps in two years, Haslam would move "upstairs" allowing the fledgling coach full reign as manager. Soccer rarely admits such planning, but the character, the know-how and the vision of both men promise something special in Sheffield.

Meanwhile, something special in London is still on the brink of leaving Arsenal. Last week's column, commenting on the proposed sale of Liam Brady to Manchester United, permitted itself some cynical doubt, suggesting that maybe his delay was less at the momentous step to Manchester, more an 11th-hour play by legal and business advisers to invite greater riches from "European moguls Bayern Munich, Barcelona or Juventus."

Yesterday, long over schedule, Brady's agent informed Manchester that Liam was not on overseas. Juventus announced that it was ready to pay the Irish Boyo £3,000 per match, the details were concluded for a three-year contract starting Aug. 1 and Juventus coach Giovanni Trapattoni believes he is signing "a real ace."

As it well we are used to the double-speak of top coaches. Was it really only four months ago that Juventus had looked up Brady's creativity in its tactical intrigue? Really only four months since the coach deflected questions about his interest in Brady as a substitute to Kevin Keegan, whom Juventus was then courting, by saying, "Brady is not Keegan ... We are looking for a different type of player." An ace, in fact.

Heaven forbid that Martin Peters should ever take on all the wiles of the managerial trade.

(Second of Three Articles)



## Observer

## The Rustmobile

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Ronald Reagan reminds me of my car. Maybe it's because both of them started running at the same time—the old Rustmobile, as we call it affectionately, first hit the asphalt in 1969—or maybe it's because so many people are waiting for both of them to clunk out in heavy traffic.

Of course, the Rustmobile doesn't have the president of the United States pulling for it to throw a piston, as Ronald Reagan does, but there are a lot of progressive souls of the sleek Democratic mentality who would like to see it turn into a pile of bolts.



Baker

These people regard the Rustmobile as an insult to progress. The same criticisms are leveled against Ronald Reagan, and they infuriate the people who admire him as they infuriate me when applied to my car.

Let me confess right here that I admire the Rustmobile. This is not to say it would make a good president of the United States, though it wouldn't be any worse than several of the people who have been in the running lately. The same thing can be said about Ronald Reagan.

All right, the car has 120,000 miles on it and the brakes need work again. Ronald Reagan has the equivalent human mileage on his odometer, I suppose, and his brakes will need a good bit of work before November to keep him from hurting out the right side of the road, which is the direction the Rustmobile always aims if you let the steering wheel have its way.

Its tendency to pull in the right used to be worrisome, but it seems safer than pulling to the left and swerving into oncoming traffic. Ending up in a ditch seemed preferable to a head-on collision.

Like Ronald Reagan's hair, the Rustmobile has no falcon on it. It still has the original blue paint job. The dabs of white on the trunk are on paint but merely the result of somebody's dripping acid on it in 1975. The rust colors on the left front fender and the left rear

door are not cosmetic applications, but the real stuff.

It is good to hear that Ronald Reagan relies heavily on advisers when making decisions because that is also my policy with the Rustmobile. The windshield wiper on the driver's side was manhandled so brutally that it is very hard to see what's ahead in a heavy rain; consequently, I always slow down and ask the person in the passenger's seat to keep me posted on whether we're in danger of hitting something up ahead. Presidents who follow this example can save us all a lot of grief.

There are a couple of cracks in the windshield, too, though the analogy to Ronald Reagan needn't be drawn too fine here. In the car's case, these cracks resulted because an incompetent repairman put the windshield in wrong after the original was accidentally smashed.

Anything as simple as the Rustmobile is bound to suffer a few accidents, some bad repair work and a few cracks. For this reason, I assume that Ronald Reagan also has a few cracks, though they are in his favor since, if his experience has been like mine with the car, they have taught him which repairmen to stay away from.

What galls so many people about the car is that it weighs two tons and gets only seven miles to the gallon. Ronald Reagan seems to be a bit more efficient than this. You can't accuse a man who has run for 12 years on the same campaign speech of being fuel-inefficient.

Finally, there is Ronald Reagan's pledge to resign the presidency should his doctors, checking for symptoms of senility, ever tell him that old age is getting him down. This reminds me of the decency with which the Rustmobile always lets you know, by refusing to start on the morning of a long trip, that you had better call for a tow truck and phone ahead to cancel your hotel reservations. Age lets us all down sooner or later, but an 81-year-old car is no match for a 69-year-old man.

Like Ronald Reagan's hair, the Rustmobile has no falcon on it. It still has the original blue paint job. The dabs of white on the trunk are on paint but merely the result of somebody's dripping acid on it in 1975. The rust colors on the left front fender and the left rear

## Festivals: Tales of Salzburg

## Offenbach Production Marks Dual Anniversary

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, July 29 (IHT)—The Salzburg Festival marked two anniversaries when it opened with its first production of "The Tales of Hoffmann" — the festival's own 60th birthday and the centenary of the death of Jacques Offenbach.

As if it were not novel enough to admit the "Mozart of the Champs-Élysées" to the sacred precincts of the true Mozart (indeed, "Hoffmann" is only the second French opera to be given here, after the 1966 "Carmen"), the splendid, thoroughly thought-out production was new to everyone in the large Festspielhaus audience in several important respects.

## Checked History

The history of "The Tales of Hoffmann" is a checked one, to say the least. Offenbach died without completing the piano score, let alone an orchestration, and a performing version prepared by Ernest Guiraud had its world premiere at the Opera Comique in 1881 in severely mangled form. Theaters first in Vienna and Paris later destroyed much of the existing material. The standard performing edition is generally agreed to be a musical and dramatic mess, which in turn has opened the door to inventive directorial hands with almost every production. Through it all, Offenbach's heroic attempt at a grand opera has maintained its popularity.

A solution to a definitive "Hoffmann" is a dubious prospect, but attempts are being made, and the Salzburg production devised by conductor James Levine and stage-director Jean-Pierre Ponnelle is an important step in the right direction.

## Critical Edition

The door was opened a few years ago with the publication of an immense critical edition by the musicologist Fritz Oser, based on original sources and even includ-

ing some music long believed lost. This version raises a number of questions as it does answers, however, so Levine and Ponnelle—with fidelity to Offenbach as their goal and guided by caution and musical-theatrical intuition—have come up with a "Salzburg version" that occupies a judicious middle ground between Oser's adventurous work and the earlier editions.

Important and convincing decisions have been made. The Giulietta act has been restored to its place as the last of the three tales. Recitative is used instead of spoken dialogue. Hoffmann's four lovers are played by the same soprano and the four evil spirits by the same bass-baritone—indeed, only nine singers are used for 22 roles. Dapperdutto's so-called diamond aria is retained, a comfort to traditionalists if not to hard-line revisionists.

Most important, for dramatic logic and structural balance, the fated roles of the Muse and Villains are greatly expanded and allotted much of the newly restored music, making a feminine counterweight to the dream women in a struggle for Hoffmann's soul. With this goes an expansion of the epilogue to balance the prologue and bring all of its elements together again at the end, with the Muse triumphant in a vaguely optimistic ending.

## Visual Unity

Far visual unity and the crucial element of fantasy, Ponnelle relied on his sets, abetted by Pet Halmen's costumes. The opposition of black and white was a central element. Mirrors constantly played on the opposition of reality and illusion or of body and soul, and the Lindorf-Coppeline-Mirakel-Dapperdutto figure made sense throughout. Lighting and set design worked to splendid theatrical effect.

A series of quick-change architectural arrangements, with a classical facade as the central structure, were the basic scenic ele-



Domingo, Moser in "Tales."

ment. They allowed a shift without a lowered curtain from prologue to the Olympia act, then from a dreamlike Venice built on exposed piles back to the provincial German town for the epilogue. The student drinkers in Lindorf's Taverna rose like rowdy ghosts from beneath the stage.

Spalanzani's weird array of gears wheels and chemical glassware was succeeded by Antonia's mausoleum-house with black flowers strewn on the ground. This in turn gave way to a glittering, decadent Venice, with gondolas simulated by drapes towed by "gondoliers," and in which Schlemihl was killed by remote control instead of sword thrust.

The opening-night cast on Saturday gave an impressive account of the music, familiar and unfamiliar. Plácido Domingo, in splendid form, was a Hoffmann passionate to the point of derangement. Anne Howell, as the Muse and as Hoffmann's androgynous companion and protector, made the most of her unfamiliar music, which included a mock-Spanish air, part of a newly restored trio with Hoffmann and Coppeline, and an attractive romance that likens Antonia to a violin—the same violin on which Mirakel later plays his fatal music.

## Quadruple Nemesis

As the quadruple nemesis, Jose van Dam was in stupendous form, acting with diabolical fervor and employing his magnificent bass-baritone with poise and dramatic thrust. Edda Moser was at her best in Giulietta's music, while passing difficulties in the higher ranges of her other parts did not seriously diminish a well-differentiated performance. Remy Corazza did the four character-tenor roles—his Coppelius was a master stroke, a quintessential French mechanic confronting a recalcitrant machine with outraged frustration. Gerard Friedmann was a dapper street barker of a Spalanzani, and Jocelyne Taillon sang the ghostly mother's music smoothly.

Having the Vienna Philharmonic on hand is an unaccustomed luxury for Offenbach, and Levine delivered a performance that stressed rhythmic vigor and strong, well-thought dynamics, but slighted the elegance, balance and repose that are also the idiomatic property of French music.

This "Hoffmann" was not offered as the final word on the subject. There has already been at least one radically revised production (in Miami, Fla., conducted by Antonio de Almeida), and the century year promises others, while further scholarly elucidation is expected. But Salzburg has seen its duty to Offenbach and done it with high talent and honesty.

## PEOPLE: Two Big Nuggets Set Off Gold Rush in Australia

A retired Australian couple who put their savings into a four-wheel-drive vehicle and two metal detectors have reaped a bonanza: The largest gold nugget unearthed in Australia since 1931, The Melbourne Age newspaper reported. The pair, who are remaining anonymous, said they found the 400-ounce nugget near Kalgoorlie in western Australia, but they refused to pinpoint the area. Mining officials said the nugget was the largest to be discovered since the 1.135-ounce Golden Eagle was found southwest of Kalgoorlie, 300 miles east of Perth, in 1931. The lure of gold has caused a rush on the town of Wedderburn in wheat and wool country 120 miles northwest of Melbourne, following the discovery of an 85-ounce gold nugget by three teen-agers. The youths found the nugget with a metal detector during a school outing Friday at an abandoned gold digging area north of Wedderburn, a town of about 2,000. "I went up the hill this morning and there were people going in all directions with metal detectors," said a farmer whose property adjoins the site. Meanwhile, 15-year-old Adam Turner, one of the youths who made the find, said a Melbourne gold dealer offered \$2,000 Australian dollars (\$106,000 U.S.) for the 6-inch-long, 3-inch-wide nugget. But Turner said the group was holding out for a higher bid.

got about the mishap during supper with his wife, Alma, and their son and daughter-in-law—and that he noticed that the baton's tip, "about an inch and a half of it," was imbedded in the wood. The conductor hurried to a hospital emergency room for treatment. With his thumb back in good form, Strausfogel said of the wayward baton tip, "They kept it as evidence."

Huey Newton, co-founder of the Black Panthers, faces up to two years in prison following an appeal court decision upholding his 1976 conviction on felony weapons charges. The California Court of Appeals ruled that Newton's conviction on charges of being a felon in possession of a firearm was justified. It returned the case to the Alameda Superior Court, where Newton has already been given a two-year term. That sentence could be reduced. Newton, who founded the Panthers with Bobby Seale in 1966, remains free on \$150,000 bail.

Robert Blake is welcome, but Jack Lord had best stay home. That's how it is in Nicaragua where Sandinista guerrillas win over the Somoza dictatorship now are deciding what is and is not fit for television viewers. Atlantic Monthly magazine says some American TV shows—among them "Baretta," with Blake in the title role—have been given a clean bill of health. Blake's undercover cop role "depicts some of the seamiest aspects of American life and carries a heavy law-and-order message," and the new rules like that. But "Hawaii Five-O" is taboo—it "glorifies the rule of Yankee law in a dominated tropical land." No word yet on Archie Bunker.

For Egil Krogh, it's a chance to start over. The Washington State Supreme Court says the 40-year-old former head of Richard Nixon's infamous Plumbers Unit can practice law again, so he's one of 715 aspiring attorneys waiting for a three-day hearing in Seattle. Krogh, who was barred and jailed for his role in Watergate—is one of the few Watergateers who hasn't written a book. And he doesn't plan to—says, "The only writing I plan to do is whatever writing is required of a lawyer—briefs and things like that."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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